THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

EXTRA!

REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE!

Address of Mayor Arago.

The New Government.

The March on Paris.

The Advance at Vincy.

Jules Favre's Programme.

Important from Metz.

Its Surrender Reported.

With 120,000 Prisoners.

LONDON, Sept. 5—Evening.

The Bavarian Corps.

under General Van der Tann Rathsamhausen, have left Sedan, which is now held by the Prussian princes.

The French Prisoners.

The forces of the former will act as an escort to the French prisoners which have been placed in his charge, and which number ninety thousand.

General Failly Not Dead.

The death of General Failly is denied.

Paris Tranquil.

PARIS, Sept. 5—Evening.—The public order is a matter of the greatest astonishment, considering the dominance of the mob.

The March on the Capital.

General Lowestein's corps, composing the German advance, has arrived at Vincy, on its march to Paris.

A New Basis.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The *Daily News* says:—Jules Favre, the new Minister of Foreign Affairs, has already made peace propositions to Prussia. The basis of these propositions is the withdrawal of the Germans from the territory of France, and France will give a guarantee that her standing army shall be abolished.

Paris Streets Renamed.

The Rue Dix December (December 10) has been renamed Quarter September (September 4), and the Avenue l'Empereur becomes "Rue Victor Noir."

England Favors the Republic.

The *Times* and other morning papers accept the French revolution with favor and as a clear expression of the national will, and they anticipate no disorder.

Address of Mayor Arago.

"HOTEL DE VILLE, PARIS, Sept. 6.—Citizens:—I have been called by the people and Government of National Defense to the mayoralty of Paris. While waiting for you to be called to elect your municipality, I take possession of this City Hall in the name of the Republic, which was the scene of the patriotic events of 1792, 1830, and 1848.

"I speak to you now as our fathers did in 1792. Citizens, the country is in danger. Rally around this Parisian municipality, defended to-day from siege by a soldier of the Republic. *Vive la Republique!*

"ETIENNE ARAGO."

[Messrs. D. C. Wharton Smith & Co., of this city, have received the following private despatch.]

Jules Favre's Terms of Peace.

LONDON, Sept. 6—10 A. M.—The London *News* has a despatch this morning which declares the Prussian Government is in receipt of a communication from Jules Favre, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, proposing in the event of a general withdrawal of the Prussian army from French soil an immediate disarmament, with guarantees of future peace. This despatch is as yet unconfirmed.

Surrender of Metz Reported.

The surrender of Metz is reported, with 120,000 prisoners, but the news is not official.

FROM THE WEST.

The Chicago Fire.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—It is generally believed that only three persons perished in the great fire, as only that number is publicly known to be missing.

Base Ball.

In the game of base ball here to-day, between the White Stockings and the Forest City Club of Rockford, the former won by a score of 13 to 6. The game was closed at the end of the fifth inning, on account of a rain storm.

German Mass Meetings.

CINCINNATI, Sept 6.—Extensive preparations are being made for a German mass meeting, to be held here on Wednesday evening at the Sangerfest Hall, to celebrate the German victories. All the German societies will participate, speeches will be made, and there will be an illumination.

TERRE HAUTE, Sept. 6.—The Germans of this city held a grand jubilee last evening, a salute of one hundred guns was fired, and a large meeting was held at Turner Hall.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

The Men who are at the Head of It—Who and What They Are.

The republic has been proclaimed again in France, and in the midst of the peril which encompasses the nation Paris runs wild in the enthusiasm with which it rallies around it. The reports, however, are still so indefinite that it is quite impossible to determine with precision the constitution of the new Government. General Trochu, however, appears to have been entrusted with the Presidency, and Ministry of War, in addition to being continued as Governor of Paris, and at last occupies the commanding position which it was predicted he would from the first, as soon as the Bonaparte dynasty tottered to its fall.

President Louis Jules Trochu.

Louis Jules Trochu, who has been proclaimed the Provisional President of the French Republic, was born in 1815, and was educated at the military School of St. Cyr, which he entered in 1835. His first active military experiences were in Algiers and in 1843 he was promoted to the rank of captain, for his bravery at the battle of Sidi Yusef, in which his uniform was pierced in four places by rifle balls. At the battle of Isly he also distinguished himself by his bravery, and was selected by his commander, Marshal Bugeaud, as aid-de-camp. He became colonel in 1853 and was placed on the staff of Marshal St. Arnaud. His brilliant conduct at Sebastapool secured him a decoration, and Kinglake in his "History of the Crimean War" insists that he was the master mind of the French army. In 1859 he was made general of division, and served with distinction in the Italian war, and in 1866, after the success of Prussia at Sadowa, he was charged with the task of preparing a plan for the reorganization of the French army. His pamphlet entitled "*L'Armee Francaise*," which was published in 1867, excited much attention, and speedily ran through ten editions. He plainly foresaw the inevitable contest between France and Prussia, and in a recent publication he gave the results of an attentive and intelligent study of the Rhine frontier. On the overthrow of the Ollivier Ministry, after the defeat of the French at Woerth and Weissenburg, he was nominated Major-General, but did not enter upon the duties of his office. He was sent to Chalons to organize new levies, but on the 17th of August last he was recalled to Paris to assume the duties and responsibilities of Military Governor, succeeding Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers. His popularity and his supposed Orleanist predilections made him an object of suspicion to the Emperor and the Imperialists, and there was apparently an effort being made to prevent him from exercising all the powers of his office. With the downfall of the Empire he appears upon the scene as the leader of the French nation, and upon his genius, valor, and patriotism will probably depend in a large measure the future welfare of his country.

M. Jules Favre, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Next after General Trochu comes M. Gabciel Claude Jules Favre as Minister of Foreign Affairs, a position of the greatest importance and responsibility at the present crisis. He was born at Lyons on March 31, 1809, and was educated for the law. He was a student in Paris when the Revolution of 1830 broke out, and he took an active part in it as an advocate for the republic, and from that time to this he has been a bold, undaunted, and outspoken champion of republicanism. He was an enemy of Bonapartism from the first, and the only compromise he ever made with it was by taking the oath of allegiance to the Empire when he finally entered the Corps Legislatif. His first entering into office was after the revolution of 1848, when he became Secretary-General to the Minister of the Interior. He was afterwards transferred to the Under Secretaryship of Foreign Affairs, and on being elected to the Assembly he voted for the prosecution of Louis Blanc and Caussidiere for their complicity in the insurrection of June, 1848. He refused to join in the vote of thanks to General Cavaignac and resolutely opposed the expedition to Rome in December, 1848, by which Louis Napoleon incurred the hostility of the leading Republicans with whom he had hitherto affiliated. He also opposed the elevation of Louis Napoleon to the Presidency, and after that event became his strenuous antagonist in the National Assembly. The implication of Ledru-Rollin in the plot to overthrow the Prince President rendered it necessary for the leader of the "Mountain" party to seek safety in England, after which Jules Favre succeeded to the leadership.

By the *coup d'etat* he was driven into retirement, as he refused to take the oath of allegiance to the new Constitution on being elected a member of the Conseil-General of Loire-et-Rhone. He then devoted himself for some years to his profession, and as one of the counsel of Orsini, in October, 1858, created an immense sensation by the boldness and eloquence of his defense of the reckless enthusiast who had attempted the life of the Emperor. But he entered the Corps Legislatif the same year, taking the oath of allegiance to the empire which he detested; and since that time, by successive re-elections in 1863 and 1869, has signalized himself by an unswerving antagonism to the Imperial policy. He was one of the original "five" opposition members, has advocated the complete liberty of the press, opposed the "law of deportation," fought against French interference in the Italian war of independence against Austria in 1859, and in 1864 severely assailed the ill-starred Mexican venture of the Emperor. In 1857 he published a work entitled "Contemporaneous Biography," and since that time many of his famous speeches and several pamphlets have been given to the public in a permanent form. In August, 1860, and again in 1861, he was elected *batonnier* or president of the order of advocates at Paris, a fitting recognition of his high standing in the profession; and in May, 1867, he became a member of the French Academy.

When Napoleon showed signs of yielding something to the pressure of public opinion after the general elections of May, 1869, M. Favre was mentioned prominently in connection with M. Ollivier as the head of the new responsible ministry. He saw clearly, however, the sham of the whole proceedings, and declined to become a party to the experiment of a "constitutional regime." On the 25th of June last M. Favre delivered a speech in the Chamber, in which he was as unmerciful to the Imperial empire as to the second; and after the defeat of the French armies, he was ready to lead the assault against the Ollivier ministry, while urging an undinching resistance to the invaders. In the exciting scenes in the Corps Legislatif that ended in Ollivier's downfall M. Favre played an important part, and on the accession of Count Palikao he gave the new government his cordial support in all measures necessary for resistance to the invaders, while denouncing the men who had brought misfortune upon the country.

M. Ernest Picard, Minister of Finance.

The Department of Finance falls to the lot of Louis Joseph Ernest Picard, a distinguished advocate and member of the Corps Legislatif from one of the Paris districts. He was born at the capital, Dec. 24, 1821, and after studying for the bar, was received as an advocate in 1844, becoming a Doctor-in-Law in July, 1846. He began practice at the bar of Paris under the patronage of his father-in-law, M. Liouville, *batonnier* or president of the order of advocates. In June, 1858, he was elected a member of the Corps Legislatif as an "opposition" candidate, and soon took an active part in the deliberations of that body, especially upon financial questions.

In the famous session of 1860 he was one of the opposition members known by the name of "The Five," and attracted general attention by the keenness of the satire which pervaded his speeches. In 1863, and again in 1869, M. Picard was re-elected a member of the Corps Legislatif, and during the whole period of his membership of that body was distinguished for his earnest and consistent opposition to the Bonaparte *regime*.

M. Leon Gambetta, Minister of the Interior.

M. Gambetta's name appears as Minister of the Interior at the end of some of the proclamations issued on Sunday, but is not in the list of the ministry as given by the *Journal Officiel de la Republique* yesterday morning. He was born at Cahors, in the south of France, of Genoese parentage, in the year 1835. He studied law and practised it with success, and in 1868-9 he was brought prominently into notice by the great speech he made as counsel for the persons implicated in the Baudin affair. This speech marked him as a dangerous man to imperialism, and the popularity it gained him was shown by his being returned from two different districts—one in Marseilles and the other in Paris—as a member of the Corps Legislatif at the election of May, 1869. He preferred to sit for Marseilles, and Rochefort was returned in his place from the first circumscription of Paris. M. Gambetta took a prominent part in the exciting scenes which preceded and followed the accession of M. Ollivier to power; and when the Corps Legislatif reassembled on the 9th of August last, after the outbreak of the war, he was at once recognized as a leader of the opposition to the Prime Minister. He eagerly urged the necessity for the most extensive preparations to repel the invaders, and in common with M. Thiers he joined hands with Count Palikao, the new Minister, in vindicating the national honor in the crisis. After the first reverses of the French he made haste to hold the Emperor and his adherents responsible for the disaster, and to demand that the nation should reassume the power it had confided to irresponsible and incapable hands. Of late he has been one of the most prominent leaders of the movement for a universal arming of the people to repel the Prussian invaders, and for the salvation of the country without regard to the fate of the Bonaparte dynasty, at the cost of any and every sacrifice.

M. Jules Ferry.

Among the Representatives of Paris in the Corps Legislatif who figure as members of the Provisional Government, but without a place in the Ministry, is M. Jules Ferry, who was born at St. Die, in the Department of the Vosges, in 1832. He studied law at Paris, and entered upon its practice after a brilliant examination, with promises of great success. About two years ago he revealed himself to the great public of Paris by the publication of a pamphlet entitled *Les Comptes Fantastiques de M. Haussmann*. This pamphlet started a terrible reaction against the former Prefect of the Seine, and even before the accession of Ollivier to power nearly cost him his place. The figures which were for the first time submitted to the public in this work were made the basis of a prolonged discussion in the Corps Legislatif, which brought the Government to the admission that there had been "irregularities" in Baron Haussmann's accounts. M. Ferry at once became exceedingly popular with the overburdened tax-payers of Paris. At the elections of last year he became a candidate for the Corps Legislatif in the Sixth district of the capital, inhabited chiefly by persons of aristocratic tendencies and surroundings. But M. Ferry showed himself to be an orator of rare powers, and to the astonishment and dismay of the government party was elected. In the Chamber, he proved himself to be a fearless and effective opponent of the Imperial policy, so much so, in fact, that he was frequently classified as one of the "irreconcilables."

M. Garnier-Pages.

Another Paris deputy who is without a seat in the ministry is M. Louis Antoine Garnier-Pages, who was born at Marseilles July 18, 1803. When the revolution of July, 1830, broke out, he was a commission merchant of Paris. He played a prominent part in the barricades, was elected a deputy from the arrondissement of Verneuil, and took his seat in the chamber on the "Left," occupying himself chiefly with financial and commercial questions. He was one of the leaders in the "Reform Banquets" which precipitated the Revolution of February, 1848, at which time he was appointed Mayor of Paris, and was Minister of Finance under the Provisional Government. In the latter capacity he had to deal with a financial crisis, and introduced a number of important reforms, among others the system of bonded warehouses and dock warrants. He was elected a member of the Executive Commission and of the Corps Legislatif in 1864, and was re-elected in 1869. M. Garnier Pages is the author of "L'Histoire de la Revolution de 1848," of which eight volumes appeared in 1860-62, and a continuation in 1867.

M. Alexandre Glais-Bizoin.

Another Paris deputy without a seat in the ministry is M. Alexandre Glais-Bizoin, who was born at Quentain, Cotes-du-Nord, March 9, 1800, was received as an advocate about 1822, and associated himself with the Liberal opposition against the Restoration. After the revolution of July, 1830, he was appointed Councillor-General of his department, and elected deputy for the arrondissement of Loudiac, for which he was constantly re-elected until 1848. He took his seat with the extreme Left, signed the Compte-Rendu of 1832, and demanded from every ministry the complete application of the principles of 1789. He took an active part relative to the reform banquets in 1848, and signed the Act of Accusation presented by M. Odilion Barrot against the Guizot ministry. After the establishment of the republic he was elected a representative of the Cotes-du-Nord. As President of the Democratic Union of the Palais National, M. Glais-Bizoin voted generally with the extreme Left. After the election of December 10, 1850, he opposed the policy of the Elysee, and not being re-elected to the Corps Legislatif, he retired into private life. But in 1863 he was again elected a deputy for the Cotes-du-Nord, and re elected in 1869. He is the author of a comedy in prose and verse, in five acts, entitled *Une vraie Bretonne, ou un Cas Prendable*, published in 1832.

M. Henri Rochefort.

This first-class demagogue likewise figures in connection with the Provisional Government, by virtue of being a deputy from Paris. In these perilous times he is one of the most dangerous men in Paris. He was born in 1832, his father being a marquis, and at the age of eighteen he had completed his education and was ready for the world. He studied medicine for a time, then taught Latin, and at last became a Government clerk. His father had been a writer for the stage, and he was gradually led into literary pursuits. He wrote for *Charivari* at first, commencing in 1859, and subsequently became the life of the *Figaro*. Then he passed to the *Soleil*, and in 1868 established the famous *Lanterne*, for the sharp attacks in which upon the Government he was prosecuted and forced to seek safety in flight. In November, 1869, he returned to Paris, and was elected a member of the Corps Legislatif, in which he took his seat as the "irreconcilable" *par excellence*. About the opening of the present year he established the *Marseillaise*, a journal quite as violent as the *Lanterne* had been, and in January last, by reason of its inflammatory tone, especially in reference to the killing of Victor Noir by Prince Pierre Bonaparte, he was arraigned by order of the Corps Legislatif before the Correctional Tribunal, sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and arrested finally on February 7, after nearly precipitating a revolution in Paris. The surrender of Napoleon found him still in prison, but his cell door was at once thrown open, and he walked forth and commenced to harangue the turbulent multitudes on the streets of Paris.

SCENES ON THE BATTLE-FIELD.

War's Horrors—Thrilling Incidents by Eye-Witnesses—Awful Hospital Scenes.

A Metz correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* writes, Aug. 14, as follows:—

I have just come in from the hospital, where I witnessed the reception of the first fruits of the terrible struggle that is commenced to-day. Hundreds are there already, and still they come; all at present disabled by gunshot wounds, chiefly in the arms. No sabre cuts have I seen, nor do I learn that the cavalry have been engaged in the fray.

Priests in numbers were there, and women in far too large quantities—dear, good creatures, fussing about in everybody's way, and dabbling their long dresses in human blood, and seeming to think that a few tears and tender clasps of the hands were very serviceable surgical applications. Of course, the most serious cases have not yet arrived; they will need early attention on the field, and I hope the medical men there are not as absent from their posts as they seem to be here. There are enormous quantities of them disporting their bandaged arms about Metz generally; but for an hour to-night I sought them in vain.

The glory of war has a different aspect when we view it in the dim light of a hospital ward, with hundreds of our fellow-creatures with bleeding and shattered limbs about us, and the winged Victory should be painted with crimson wings—wings dyed red with human gore. The loss of blood from some of the patients was simply enormous, and the six miles journey from the field of battle must have been very trying to the poor fellows, who bore their pain with wonderful fortitude and patience, the less seriously wounded assisting in undressing, and in otherwise helping their more unfortunate brethren. Occasionally you hear a cry of "Mon Dieu! Mon Dieu!" and one poor fellow, with a ball right through his lungs, is gurgling out an anguished gasp for the absent doctor. Poor fellow! I fear the only doctor who can do him any good is that grand curer of all evils, Dr. Death.

We turn to the right and are soon on the crown of the hill, and here, O God! what a sickening sight awaits us. There, in front, is a clean even line of dead Frenchmen, three deep, laid out with military regularity. As they stood in line so they fell, almost all shot through the head. Most of them have fallen forward on their faces, their arms extended, some with their fingers on the trigger they never had time to pull. Some few have reeled backwards, and there is a smashed and battered face turned towards heaven.

There is another there whose face is half shot away. Surely it must be fancy—but no, it moves, and then it flashes to our mind that there may still be some living here, and we have a duty to do in which a neutral may engage, and we go up to him. Yes, poor fellow, he still lives, though it would almost, it seems, be the greater mercy to end that life of pain at once than attempt to save the battered remains of life he, should he live, will have to carry about with him. But as he lives something must be done. The question is, what? Not a French soldier is near, not a French doctor, not one of that multitudinous and polyglot assemblage who sport their white "Dressards" with so much complacency in Metz. There is no help for it but to go right up to the Prussians there and ask in God's name for their help for a wounded enemy. This is done, and with truest noble-heartedness a party of their own men and a cart are sent off with us for any wounded we may find. Here and there we pick up another still breathing soldier and consign him to the kindly hands of those who a few hours ago were just as anxious to kill him as they are willing now to save. This is the scene of the hottest part of the fight, and the dead lie thickly around. Scarcely, however, do we see a Prussian. They have already removed them, and their wounded have been cared for some hours ago.

There lies a Chasseur de Vincennes. Surely he must be living, his color is so good; nor can he be deeply wounded. Why, then, is he so still? Hearing French voices near him he looks up, pretending to awake out of sleep. For about sixteen hours he has lain there in mortal funk—no other word will do—and the wretched coward appeals to us to deliver him from the hands of the Prussians. I am sorely tempted to call them up and give the wretched animal into their custody; but then they would have to keep him, and he certainly is not worth his keep, so the counsels of my French friend prevail, and we pick the creature up. He is so stiff from his seeming death that he can scarcely stand. We call a couple of peasants, and the boats on them as though seriously wounded; and thus we lead him away.

A well-to-do-looking farmer stops us and tells us there are some wounded up by the wood yonder; so across the fields we go, and here we find a heap of dead, and amongst them three poor soldiers, who have lain there since about 3 o'clock yesterday unable to move, without a particle of food, or, above all, without a drop of water. One of us goes back to Borny to seek some help, whilst the other stays and tries to give some relief to the cramped and stiffened limbs, or at any rate a few kindly words of hope and encouragement. An hour's waiting brings a long country cart with plenty of straw in it, and we lift the poor fellows into the shaky vehicle, and jolt them over the fields as gently as possible, yet still with horrible agony to their crushed and bleeding limbs. At last we reach the road, and progress is somewhat easier, passing on our way another poor fellow whom it would be dangerous to lift into such a cart as ours. He needs those beautiful stretchers which are so scientifically constructed, but which are all where the doctors are, in Metz, doing nothing. Nor can we do anything for him now, poor fellow. He would probably die on the road, and meanwhile would cause an increased agony to those we are already transporting. All we can do is to build a bower of branches to keep off the blazing sun, and sent word when we get to Metz to have him brought in if he should live that long.

NAPOLEON'S FALL PREDICTED.

Curious Confirmation of a Prophecy.

The following prediction has been going the rounds of the papers for the last ten years, and has at last a startling fulfillment:—

Louis Philippe was born	1773
His queen	1782
They were married	1809
Ascended the French throne	1830

By the addition of these historical numbers, as follows:—

1830	1830	1830
1	1	1
7	7	8
7	8	0
3	2	9
1848	1848	1848

we get the ominous year of 1848, in which Louis Philippe actually abdicated the French throne. This method of calculation has been applied to the present Emperor, and equally surprising results have been achieved.

Napoleon III was born	1808
The Empress Eugenie was born	1836
They were married	1853
Ascended the throne	1853

Taking these figures and working them out as before we have:—

1853	1853	1853
1	1	1
8	8	8
0	2	5
8	6	3
1870	1870	1870

The deduction of these figures is apparent to every one: Louis Napoleon will lose his throne during the present year.

Another prophecy is found in the "Prophetics de Nostradamus," in the edition which appeared in London in 1672. Nostradamus was a celebrated astrologer of the sixteenth century, born on the 14th of December, 1503, at St. Remie in Provence, of Jewish descent, his proper name being Michel Notre-Dame. He first studied medicine, and, after gaining great fame, began to make prophecies in the year 1547, issuing his famous predictions ("Prophetics") first in Lyons in 1555. These predictions were in rhymed quatrains, divided into centuries, of which there were seven; the second edition, published in 1558, contained ten, and had a great success. Though many regarded Nostradamus as a quack, he was much sought after by high and low, and Catharine de Medicis invited him to visit her at Blois, to draw the horoscope of her sons. His predictions have been since the subject of a vast controversial literature. In the thirtieth prophecy of the tenth century of his "Prophetics," a writer to the *Hamburg Nachrichten* finds one passage which is applicable to the present time. It reads thus:—

> Nepveu et sang du 8e. nouveau venu
> Par le surnom soustrent arcs et couvert
> Feres et chasse mis a mort chasse au
> Et rouge et noir convertera leur vert.

The translation reads:—"The nephew and the blood of the newly-arrived saint (Napoleon I) supports by the name arch and roof (the edifice); they will be hunted down, killed; hunted naked. Their green will be changed into red and black." Though this last line appears obscure enough for anybody except a prophet, a German announces the key to it by translating *vert* as hope, *rouge* as blood, and *noir* as mourning—"Their hope will be turned into blood and mourning."

"Dear Mother, Farewell."

After the battle of Saarbruck, a Westphalian going about to help the wounded came upon a soldier of the Prussian infantry who had been shot through the body and was leaning heavily against a wall. "Will you drink, comrade?" asked the Westphalian. Pale and faint the poor fellow shook his head, and feebly indicated that he would like his lips to be moistened. When this had been done, he asked in a whisper whether the Westphalian could write. The latter at once took out his pocket-book, when the dying man, "with brightening eye," dictated the words, "Dear mother, farewell," adding the address. At this moment the Westphalian was called by a second wounded man. When he returned he found that his first friend had fallen back and died.

NAPOLEON III.

The Story of His Fall.

He Assails United Germany without a Decent Pretext, and is Overwhelmed by Defeat.

The Origin of the War.

Prince Leopold's Candidacy for the Throne—The Protest of France, and the Refusal of Prussia to Give Humiliating Guarantees.

Outline of the Campaign.

The Strength of the Combatants—The Victorious German Advance—Weissenburg, Woerth, Forbach, Gravelotte, and Sedan.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

It was on Sunday, the 3d of July last, that General Prim called the Council of Ministers together at Madrid and announced to them

The Candidacy of Prince Leopold for the Throne of Spain.

For some time General Prim had been engaged in negotiations with the Prince, and the latter, as stated by the intriguing Spaniard, had at last announced his acceptance of the throne on condition that he should receive the vote of the Cortes therefor. There was much opposition to the project at first, but on the evening of the 4th, at a meeting of the Ministers, presided over by the Regent Serrano, the course taken by General Prim was approved, and the Cortes were ordered to be convoked on the 20th for the purpose of voting on the proposition.

Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, as all the world soon discovered, was a young man of thirty-five, a member of a younger branch of the royal line of Prussia, and descended from an adopted daughter of the first Napoleon who was the second cousin of Queen Hortense, the mother of Napoleon III. Thus he was closely related to the ruling family of France—even more so than to that of Prussia—and the Spanish Ministers doubtless imagined that on this account he would not prove objectionable to the French Emperor, as had all the candidates who had preceded him. But in this they were destined to be grievously mistaken.

On the 5th of July the new candidature was spread all over Europe, and France was in an uproar in an instant. On that day several members of the Corps Legislatif submitted interpellations to the ministry on the subject, and were assured that the governments of Prussia and Spain had been notified already by the Duke de Gramont, Minister of Foreign Affairs, that France could not give her assent. Outside of official circles, likewise, an intense opposition to the project was at once developed, on the supposition that it was the result of Count von Bismarck's intrigues, and intended by the great Prussian statesman as "a check and a menace to France."

On the 6th of July, the Duke de Gramont announced that under no pretext would the French government permit a German power to place one of its princes on the throne of Charles V. The British government at once interfered to avert the threatened complication, and a long quadrangular discussion ensued between the courts of London, Paris, Berlin, and Spain. King William was sojourning at Ems at the time, where was also Count Benedetti, the French Ambassador, who persistently pressed the King to know whether the scheme had received his sanction. He was assured that it had not, and that the Prussian government knew nothing whatever of the projected candidature. On the 9th of July, Benedetti demanded that the King should order Prince Leopold to withdraw his acceptance of the candidature, to which the King responded that, not having ordered him to accept it, he could not order him to renounce it. On the 11th, Benedetti demanded that the King should impress upon the Prince the necessity of abandoning the project, to which the King replied that the Prince was free to act in the matter, and moreover that he was abroad at the time. On the public promenade at Ems, on the 13th, the King showed to Benedetti a newspaper telegram announcing that Prince Leopold had withdrawn from the candidature, and at the same time informed the French Ambassador that he (the King) had not yet had any communication from Prince Leopold on the subject.

Meanwhile the withdrawal of Prince Leopold had been telegraphed to Madrid on the 12th, and with this announcement it was generally hoped that a peaceful solution of the difficulty was possible, although France had already begun actively to prepare for the contingency of war, and Prussia had moved considerable forces to the Rhine frontier. On the 14th, in the Corps Legislatif, the Duke de Gramont announced to the French Chambers the official notification of Prince Leopold's withdrawal. "The negotiations," he said, "which we have been pursuing with Prussia *have had no other object, but they have not yet terminated.*"

At the interview between King William and Count Benedetti, on the 13th, the latter had demanded on the part of France that the former should distinctly promise never again to consent to Prince Leopold's candidature. The King firmly declined to comply with this request, and on the following day Count Benedetti insisted upon another audience in order to resume the subject. This audience the King refused to grant, on the ground that no further reply was necessary, and that all negotiations should be conducted through the regular diplomatic channels. Then Benedetti asked leave to return to France, and this request was granted. The pretext for war on the part of France had disappeared, but war was inevitable.

The Declaration of War.

It was on the 15th of July that the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs formally communicated to the representatives of Spain in foreign countries a telegram received by him from Prince Charles Anthony of Hozenhollern, the father of Prince Leopold, in which he said:—

"On account of the complications which seem to rise out of the fact that my son Leopold is a candidate for the throne of Spain, and on account of the troubled situation which the late events have made for the Spanish people, by placing them in a position in which they are controlled by their national feelings; and as I am satisfied that, under such circumstances, their suffrages would not be as free and as spontaneous as my son has been led to believe, in consenting to become a candidate, I withdraw him in his own name."

The grievance of France, or rather that of Napoleon, was thus done away with—the alleged *casus belli* had disappeared. But the aggrandizing spirit of Prussia remained, and Napoleon was resolved on war. Benedetti had been "insulted," King William had refused to guarantee that the candidature of Prince Leopold would never be revived, and the honor and safety of France demanded a resort to arms. Such was the illogical argument of the Emperor, and unhappily for France he was able to persuade the people to take the same view.

So, on the afternoon of the same day, July 15, the declaration of war was formally announced to the Senate and Corps Legislatif. The Duke de Gramont, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in making the announcement to the Senate, read the following as the declaration of the Ministry:—

"Gentlemen—The manner in which the nation has received your declaration convinces us that we may count upon its support. We sought to make known our legitimate grievances. Accordingly we have required nothing from Spain; we have not deemed it necessary to treat with the Prince of Hohenzollern, who is protected by the King of Prussia. The majority of the powers have hastened to recognize the justice of our demands. We addressed ourselves thus to the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Berlin, who announced that he was entirely unacquainted with this family matter. In view of this fact, we sought audience of the King himself, and ordered M. Benedetti to go immediately to Ems. King William pretended that he had taken no part in the negotiations undertaken with reference to the candidacy of the Prince of Hohenzollern; that he had participated in them at their termination to give his consent, not as sovereign but as head of the family. It being impossible that these reasons should appear satisfactory to us, we insisted that the King of Prussia should advise and demand that the Prince of Hohenzollern renounce all claim to the throne of Spain. Meanwhile, there came from Spain a declaration from M. de Olozaga, announcing that the Prince had renounced the Crown. This renunciation, which Prussia persisted in having no part in, could not satisfy us, and we demanded of the King, therefore, that he should declare that if the Crown of Spain should ever be offered to the Prince of Hohenzollern, he (the King) would no longer authorize him to accept it. Our demand was just and moderate; we had no reservations; nevertheless, the King of Prussia rejected our demand. M. Benedetti telegraphed to us:—'I have again asked of the King that he should in the future refuse to authorize the Prince of Hohenzollern to accept the throne of Spain.' I persisted in my demand unsuccessfully. The King of Prussia ended by saying, 'I neither can nor will enter into any such engagement.' He wishes to await events. In face of an "unjustifiable" refusal, we did not break off negotiations despite your legitimate impatience. We requested a fresh delay, but our surprise was great when we were told that the King of Prussia would no longer receive our ambassador, and to make his refusal definite, he had given notice of such refusal to other powers. Moreover, the King of Prussia had requested M. Werther to withdraw. We have neglected nothing to avoid war; we now prepare ourselves to endure what is offered us, and to take such measures as the honor of France demands.

How the Declaration of War was Received in France.

After De Gramont had finished the reading of this document in the Senate, M. Rouher, the President, asked if any Senator wished to speak, and was answered by loud cries of "No! No!" He then continued:—

"As President of the Senate, I will state that the Senate, responding for the nation, approves the conduct of the Government. We must place our hopes in Providence and rely upon our courage for the triumph of our rights."

In the Corps Legislatif, however, a different scene transpired. A copy of the document read before the Senate was read also in this body, and after it was concluded M. Thiers rose and in a long and powerful speech opposed the course of the Government. He argued that France had received satisfaction from Prussia in the withdrawal of the Hohenzollern candidature. "Prussia," he said, "should have been attacked when she attempted the union of the German States; then war would have been legitimate, and we should have been sustained." He recalled the blunder of the Government in the Mexican expedition, and the blunder in permitting the consummation of German unity by a policy of non-intervention in 1866, and boldly pronounced its action in the present case as a blunder of equal magnitude. M. Ollivier, the Prime Minister, interrupted him to say that it was impossible for the Government to do otherwise than it had done, and throughout his speech the greatest confusion and agitation prevailed. When silence was restored, M. Gambetta demanded that all the correspondence had with Prussia on the subject be laid before the Chamber, a demand seconded by M. Jules Favre in a long speech, in which he asserted that France could not make war on the authority of mere telegrams. But the Ministry made this a test question, and were sustained by a vote of 164 to 84. At another session held the same day, the Corps Legislatif, by a vote of 246 to 10, many members of the party of the Left refusing to vote, ratified projects of law brought forward by the Ministry for calling the Garde Mobile into active service, for authorizing the enlistment of volunteers, and for issuing loans for the army and navy.

Thus the Emperor had the support of the Chambers, as well as of his ministers, and the people likewise rallied around him with wonderful unanimity. The war fever spread through Paris and all France like an epidemic. A vision of the left bank of the Rhine as the future boundary of France throughout its length arose before the excitable nation, the grievances which it had suffered at the hands of the third Napoleon were lost sight of for the moment, and all France clamored to be led to the front.

How the Declaration of War was Received in Germany.

But the great French uprising dwindled into insignificance by the side of the grand spectacle which was presented throughout the length and breadth of Germany—a spectacle which has never been surpassed, and which has been approached only by the first great uprising in the Northern States of the Union when the war against the Rebellion was inaugurated in 1861.

[Continued on the Second Page.]

Napoleon the Third.

[Continued from the First Page.]

King William left Ems as soon as intelligence of the declaration of war by France reached him through the agency of the public press, his journey to Berlin being one continued ovation, and his arrival at the capital the occasion of a reception which, for wild, bewildering enthusiasm, is without a parallel in history.

It was not, however, until the 19th of July that the Prussian Government was formally apprived of the action of France. On that day the following document—*the first official document* received from France since the rise of the Hohenzollern imbroglio—was presented by M. Le Sourd, the French Charge d'Affaires:—

The undersigned, Charge d'Affaires of France, has the honor, in conformity with the orders he has received from his Government, to bring the following communication to the knowledge of his Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs of his Majesty the King of Prussia. The Government of his Majesty the Emperor of the French being unable to view the project of placing a Prussian prince on the Spanish throne otherwise than as an action directed against the security of the territories of France, found itself obliged to demand of his Majesty the King of Prussia assurance that such a combination could not be realized with his consent.

His Majesty having refused to give any such guarantee, and having, on the contrary, declared to the Ambassador of his Majesty the Emperor of the French that he intends to reserve to himself for that eventuality, as for any other, the right to be guided by circumstances, the Imperial Government has been forced to see in this declaration of the King an *arriere pensee* menacing in like manner to France and the European equilibrium. This declaration has been rendered worse by the communication made to the different Cabinets of the King's refusal to receive the Ambassador of the Emperor, and to enter into any further explanations with him. In consequence of hereof the French Government has thought it its duty to take immediate steps for the defense of its honor and its injured interests, and has resolved to adopt for this object all measures which the situation in which it has been placed renders necessary. It considers itself from this moment in a state of war against Prussia.

On the same day, July 19, the North German Parliament was convened at Berlin. Count von Bismarck at once formally announced the declaration of war by France—an announcement which was greeted by the most vehement cheers. King William, who was received with frantic applause by the deputies, opened the session with a speech, in which, after reciting the alleged grievances of France and the action of the Imperial Government, he said:—

"The more the Confederate Governments are conscious of having done all our honor and dignity permitted to preserve to Europe the blessings of peace, and the more indubitable it shall appear to all minds that the sword has been thrust into our hands, so much the more confidently shall we rely upon the united will of the German Governments, both of the North and South, and upon your love of country, and so much the more confidently we shall fight for our right against the violence of foreign invaders, inasmuch as we pursue no other object than the durable establishment of peace in Europe. God will be with us, as He was with our forefathers."

In response to this address a reply was voted unanimously, in which the deputies said:—

"We place our trust in our own old and heroic King, to whom Providence has granted that he should in the eve of life bring to a close the war in which he fought in his youth. We place our trust finally in God, who will surely punish the wicked audacity of the invader. * * * The German people will attain its unity on the field of battle, in which are also at stake the honor, freedom, and peace of Europe, and the welfare of its people."

This was followed by the voting of a loan of 120,000,000 thalers unanimously amidst the wildest enthusiasm, and the enactment of measures for vigorous resistance to the invaders. Not only the States of the North German Confederation came to the hearty support of the King, but Bavaria, through her sovereign, sent "a joyful echo," and, in common with Wurtemburg, Baden, and Hesse-Darmstadt, the other South German States, who were allied to the Confederation only by military treaties, took up the cause of Prussia as the cause of the universal German Fatherland and their own. The issue was fully and finally joined.

The Course of Foreign Powers.

The powers of Europe who were not parties to the quarrel, as a matter of course attempted to avert the calamity of war. Great Britain was especially active in efforts at bringing about an amicable solution of the difficulty, and her Ministers at Paris and Berlin were kept busy in consultations with the governments of France and Prussia, and with the representatives of other powers. But an amicable solution was out of the question from the first, and on the 25th of July developments were made which rendered such a solution still further removed from the sphere of possibility.

These developments were the publication by the London *Times* of the project of a treaty which it was alleged that France submitted to Prussia subsequent to the war of 1866. In this treaty it was stipulated that Napoleon should acquiesce in the territorial acquisitions made by Prussia in the war against Austria and her allies; that King William would facilitate the acquisition of Luxemburg by France; that Napoleon would not oppose a federal union of the South German States, except Austria, with the North German Confederation; and that King William would aid Napoleon by force of arms in acquiring and holding possession of Belgium, in case Napoleon should be led by circumstances to invade or conquer that country. In conclusion, it provided for a general alliance, offensive and defensive, between the two nations.

The publication of this projected scheme for the rectification of the boundary line between France and Prussia took all Europe by storm. England, especially, was thrown into consternation by it, and suspended her exertions in behalf of peace, to become the champion of Belgian neutrality and independence. Explanations were demanded from both powers. Prussia responded by alleging that Count Benedetti, the French Ambassador, had proposed the terms of the treaty to Prussia, and that Prussia had indignantly declined to entertain them. The fact that the original draft of the project, still preserved at Berlin, was in the handwriting of Benedetti, gave credit to this explanation, and will doubtless sustain it before the impartial tribunal of history. But France insisted that the project had originated with Count von Bismarck, at whose request Count Benedetti had reduced it to writing, and that the Emperor Napoleon had refused to sanction it in any way. This is about the sum and substance of the result which followed a long and tedious altercation and investigation, at the close of which public opinion, in England especially, settled down to the conclusion that Napoleon had, ever since the war of 1866, been intriguing with Prussia and the other Continental powers for the extension of his frontiers at the expense of Belgium and Luxemburg. England therefore busied herself with negotiations for the neutrality and independence of the Netherlands during the pending struggle, and in the meantime began to overhaul her arsenals and navy yards in view of the possible necessity of a resort to arms on her part to maintain the integrity of the Belgian bulwark. Fresh treaties stipulating the neutrality of Belgium in the war were negotiated with both France and Prussia, and finally ratified on the 27th of August.

Meanwhile, diplomatic efforts at bringing about a peaceful termination of the imbroglio were resumed, but they utterly failed, and in the end the great powers were forced to enter into an agreement to take no action looking to intervention or mediation between the belligerents without mutual notification.

Nearly all the powers of Europe, at an early period, had formally announced their neutrality in the customary fashion, but the sympathies of their people found open expression. Spain, glad to be out of the broil, preserved a masterly inactivity on the great issue, and turned her attention to the suppression of fresh Carlist disturbances. Italy was divided, and greatly agitated by the prospect of an attempt to force her into an effective alliance with Napoleon, into which the Government could never have entered without the risk of civil war. The German element of Austria gave its almost unanimous sympathy to the cause of the Fatherland, while in the non-German provinces of the Empire the cause of France was equally favored. In this state of affairs, the Austrian Government wisely held aloof, and preserved a strict neutrality. Russia, too, was divided in sentiment, and content with the same course; while Denmark, at first all aflame for an alliance with France, at last cooled down, without any compromise of her position. The mass of the English people, of course, sympathized with the cause of united Germany, but the shopkeeping element defied the public sentiment, and drove the best bargains it could with both belligerents. The ample supplies which the French fleets received from England resulted in earnest protests from Prussia, and in the imperiling of the friendly relations between the two nations. Ireland, with her usual impetuosity, rushed into the arms of France, and blazed with bonfires and enthusiasm. Belgium, more nearly interested than any other neutral power, received the exertions made in her behalf with gratitude, and sent her army to the frontier, to disarm every soldier of either hostile army who might venture on her soil. In the latter days of August and the opening of September, she had enough to do in this line to keep her busy.

The Strength of the Combatants.

While English diplomats were making herculean efforts to avert the clash of arms, the hostile nations were marshalling their forces on the border. France was supreme on the sea; Prussia mustered the heaviest armament on land.

From the immense mass of figures which have been published on the subject, we can gather that the German host approached in round numbers a million of men, when finally mustered on a war footing. According to the best authority, this force was made up as follows:—

	Men.	Guns.
North German field army	447,838	1212
" " garrisons	154,132	240
" " reserve	164,935	234
Total	766,905	1686
Bavarian contingent	117,438	240
Wurtemberg "	34,680	66
Baden "	30,290	64
Grand total	949,313	2056

This was divided among the two great branches as follows:—

	Infantry.	Cavalry.
North German Field army	394,310	63,528
" " Garrisons	143,944	10,208
" " Reserves	145,944	18,991
Total	684,178	82,727
Bavarian Contingent	106,558	10,880
Wurtemburg Contingent	30,528	4,352
Baden Contingent	27,026	3,264
Grand total	848,090	101,223

The disposition made of this immense force at the outset of the struggle was as follows, in round numbers:—

The Army of the Centre, under Prince Frederick Charles, nephew of the King, 250,000 men and 660 guns.

The Army of the Left, under the Crown Prince Frederick William, 250,000 men and 660 guns.

The Army of the Right, under General von Steinmetz, 70,000 men and 200 guns.

This gave a total of about 570,000 men and over 1500 guns, ready to encounter the invading host of France. In addition, 108,000 men, under the command of the Duke of Mecklenburg, were stationed on the coast near the mouth of the Oder; 58,000, under the command of General von Falkenstein, near the mouth of the Elbe; and 50,000, under the command of General von Bittenfeld, near Ems.

The French army, on a peace footing, according to a report of the Minister of War in 1869, amounted to an effective force of 334,380 men, while on a war footing it figured on paper, at the outbreak of the war, as follows:—

Staff	1,841	Gendarmes	25,688
Infantry	515,937	Troops of the administration	33,365
Cavalry	100,221		
Artillery	66,132	Total	757,737
Engineers	15,443		

The army of reserve figured at 198,546 men, and the Garde Mobile at 381,723—making a total under arms, or liable to be placed under arms, of 1,337,996. The artillery summed up a total of 1362 field and siege guns. But at the end of June, 1870, the force actually under arms fell considerably under half a million—there being in France 365,179 men; in Algeria, 63,925 men; and in Rome 5252 men, according to the paper exhibits, while of this total of 434,356, nearly 110,000 were at that time absent on leave. Taking the estimates altogether, after Napoleon had called to his standard every man that was available for the time, and had properly garrisoned the string of fortresses along the border, he could not and did not muster more than 400,000 men with which to assail the German host of nearly 600,000 which awaited him along the Rhine and the Saar.

But on the sea, France, as already stated, was supreme. The following is a summary of her available fleet:—

Class.	No.	Horse-Power.	Guns.
Iron-clads	62	28,150	672
Screw steamers	264	55,312	1,547
Paddle-wheel steamers	62	8,655	154
Sailing vessels	113	....	672
Total	401	92,627	3,045

This formidable fleet was manned, on a peace footing, by 2218 officers and 39,346 sailors, the whole number being swelled by the men of all grades and in all capacities attached to the service to 74,403. On a war footing, this force could be raised to a total of 170,000.

The fleet of North Germany, in startling contrast with the above, showed the following summary:—

Class.	No.	Horse-Power.	Guns.
Iron-clad screw steamers	7	5,150	102
Frigates and corvettes	9	3,900	200
Gunboats	27	2,420	71
Sailing vessels	59	....	247
Total	102	10,770	620

This fleet was manned by 216 officers and about 3500 seamen and boys.

To show the disparity between the naval armaments of the two powers, we give the following table of the totals embraced in the above exposition:—

	France.	North Germany.
Vessels	401	102
Horse-power	92,627	10,770
Guns	3,045	620

In view of this inequality, King William attempted nothing on the ocean, but prepared to strike heavy and rapid blows on land.

The Imperial Advance to the Border.

Napoleon strained every nerve to strike the Prussians before they were fully prepared to ward off his blows. And he announced that he would himself lead his army in its victorious march on Berlin. On the 23d of July he published a proclamation to the people of France, in which he said:—

"The glorious flag of France, which we once more unfurl in the face of our challengers, is the same which has borne over Europe the civilizing ideas of our great Revolution. It represents the same principles, it will inspire the same devotion.

"Frenchmen, I go to place myself at the head of that gallant army which is animated by a love of country and devotion to duty. That army knows its worth, for it has seen victory follow its footsteps in the four quarters of the globe. I take with me my son. Despite his tender years, he knows the duty his name imposes upon him, and he is proud to bear his part in the dangers of those who fight for our country. May God bless our efforts! A great people, defending a just cause, is invincible."

On the 27th of July, a decree was published, appointing the Empress Regent during the absence of the Emperor from the capital, and on the 28th Napoleon left St. Cloud for the front in a special train, accompanied by the "noble infant." At 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the same day, the Imperial party arrived at Metz, where the general headquarters were to be established; and on the 29th appeared a proclamation in which Napoleon formally assumed the chief command. This document, which has now become one of the curiosities of history, read as follows:—

Soldiers:—I come to take my place at your head to defend the honor of the soil of our country. You go to combat against one of the best armed of European countries; but other countries, as valiant as this, have not been able to resist your valor. It will be the same to-day. The war which now commences will be long and hardly contested, for its theatre will be places hedged with obstacles and thick with fortresses; but nothing is beyond the persevering efforts of the soldiers of Africa, Italy, and Mexico. You will prove once more what the French army is able to accomplish, animated by a sentiment of duty, maintained by discipline, influenced by love of country. Whatever road we may take across our frontiers we will find upon it glorious traces of our fathers, and we will show ourselves worthy of them.

All France follows you with ardent prayers, and the eyes of the universe are upon you. Upon our success depends the fate of liberty and civilization. Soldiers let each one do his duty, and the God of Battles will be with us. NAPOLEON.

At the General Headquarters at Metz, July 28, 1870.

Just five weeks to a day were suffered to elapse after the fulmination of this burlesque upon the style of the great Napoleon, before its author threw his sword at the feet of King William and delivered himself up as a prisoner of war! The work was accomplished with a rapidity that is paralleled only by the humiliation of Austria in 1866.

The First Disposition of the Hostile Armies.

When Napoleon arrived at Metz, everything was apparently in readiness for the opening of hostilities. The Emperor having taken the chief command, the general conduct of the campaign in its details fell upon his Major General or Chief-of-staff, Marshal Leboeuf, who had vacated the War Office temporarily to assume this position. The French line extended from Thionville, near the Luxemburg border, to Belfort, at the southern extremity of the Vosges, and directly oppposite Basel, in Switzerland, the entire frontier being thus covered. The northern or left wing of the French army, styled the army of the Moselle, was under the immediate command of Marshal Bazaine, and consisted of the 4th Corps, General Count Ladmirault, with headquarters at Thionville; the 2d Corps, General Frossard, with headquarters at St. Avold; and the 3d Corps, Marshal Bazaine, with headquarters at Metz. The southern or left wing, styled the army of the Rhine, was under the immediate command of Marshal MacMahon, and consisted of the 5th Corps, General de Failly, with headquarters at Bitche; the 1st Corps, Marshal MacMahon, with headquarters at Strasburg, and the 7th Corps, General Felix Douay, with headquarters at Belfort. The 6th Corps and the reserves were collected at the camp of Chalons, under the command of Marshal Canrobert, who had been succeeded in the command of Paris by Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers.

The German line extended from Treves, near the Luxemburg frontier, to the southern extremity of Baden. King William assumed the chief command in person, with General von Moltke as chief of staff in charge of the details of the campaign. The right, as already stated, was commanded by General von Steinmetz, the centre by Prince Frederick Charles, and the left by the Crown Prince Frederick William, the greater portion of whose force was made up of the Bavarian and other South German contingents.

King William did not assume the chief command until his arrival at Mayence, on the 3d of August. In doing so he issued the following proclamation to his armies:—

"All Germany stands united against a neighboring state which has surprised us by declaring war without justification. The safety of the Fatherland is threatened; our honor and our heartas are at stake. To-day I assume command of the whole army. I advance cheerfully to a contest which in former times our fathers, under similar circumstances, fought gloriously. The whole Fatherland and myself rest confidently in you. The Lord God will be with our righteous cause."

The Affair at Saarbruck.

Meanwhile Paris had grown weary of singing the "Marseillaise," and clamored for an advance upon the enemy's lines. A few insignificant skirmishes had taken place between small advanced bodies, but two weeks had been suffered to elapse without any serious demonstration. The Emperor, however, prepared to make a move as soon as he was fairly in the midst of his army. On the morning of Tuesday, August 2, three divisions, or about 30,000 men, were advanced across the frontier under the command of General Frossard. On the heights to the west of Saarbruck, just over the border, they encountered a small Prussian force, which was soon put to rout, with a loss of two officers and seventy men. The engagement began at 11 o'clock in the morning and terminated at 1 in the afternoon, the artillery being the only branch of the army which was fairly employed in accomplishing this wonderful result. The affair was altogether too insignificant to be styled a battle, but the Emperor made the most of it. In company with the Prince Imperial, he occupied a position from which they could see the smoke and hear the roar of the great guns, and after the imperial party had returned to Metz on the same day, the following delicious bulletin was forwarded to the Empress Regent:—

"Louis has received his baptism of fire. He was admirably cool and little impressed. A division of Frossard's command carried the heights overlooking the Saar. The Prussians made a brief resistance. Louis and I were in front, where bullets fell about us. Louis keeps a ball he picked up. *The soldiers wept at his tranquillity.* We lost an officer and ten men. NAPOLEON."

The French plan of campaign contemplated fighting on German soil alone, and it was thus ludicrously inaugurated. The "battle" of Saarbruck, however, was destined to be the last as well as the first engagement on Prussian soil.

The Battle of Weissenburg.

Just on the frontier here, formed by the Lauter, is the town of Weissenburg, with 6000 inhabitants. It is a station on the railroad from Strasburg to Manheim, and but partially fortified, the lines having been abandoned a few years ago, and an attempt to man them effectively made only after hostilities were inevitable. On the 3d of August, the day after Frossard's brillant achievement at Saarbruck, the army of the Crown Prince was put in motion toward Weissenburg. On the 4th, a division of the 1st French Corps, MacMahon's, under command of General Abel Douay, crossed the Lauter and advanced upon the Prussians. Douay had about 25,000 men; the Crown Prince at least 75,000. While an obstinate contest was raging here, the 2d Bavarian Corps was moved to the rear of Weissenburg, and the French army was placed between two fires. General Douay fell at the head of his troops, and after a desperate engagement Weissenburg was carried by storm, the French were completely routed, and the remnants of the shattered force compelled to fall back towards Hagenau. The slaughter on both sides was terrible, but it is impossible as yet to give details approximating even to the truth, or to state the number of prisoners taken by the Prussians.

The Battle of Woerth.

The brilliant victory at Weissenburg was quickly followed up, before MacMahon could recover from its demoralizing effects. On the 5th the French commander, mustering his whole available force and being heavily reinforced from the surrounding corps, concentrated his army on the hills west of Woerth, a few miles below the scene of his defeat on the previous day. On the evening of the same day the Prussian advance occupied the hills to the east of the village, and at dawn of Saturday, the 6th, skirmishing began between the outposts. To describe in detail the battle which ensued is impossible in the space at our command. The French fought with desperation, but they encountered foemen worthy of their steel and greatly superior in point of numbers. By 7 o'clock on the evening, MacMahon had been routed out-and-out, and was making the best of his way with his shattered army to the west. The carnage on both sides was terrible, and 5000 unwounded prisoners, 30 guns, 6 mitrailleuses and 2 imperial eagles were left in the hands of the victors. The completeness of the disaster which befell the French arms was alleged to have been the result of a blunder in telegraphing to General de Failly an order to move to the assistance of MacMahon. He was directed to move on Lembach; the telegraph as received, read Kausbach, and he went in an opposite direction.

Advance of the Crown Prince towards Paris.

The fortress of Hagenau, just to the south of the scene of the battle of Woerth, fell into the hands of the Prussians, and the Wurtemburg and Baden divisions, under General Werden, were detached from the Crown Prince's army to invest and besiege Strasburg. With the remainder of his force, Frederick William at once followed up the retreating Erench, whose movement westward was a complete rout. MacMahon rushed pell-mell through Saverne towards Nancy, where the bulk of his shattered army halted for a few days. But on the 13th he abandoned Nancy, and, leaving a garrison at the small fortress of Toul, twelve miles west, pushed back towards Paris until he reached the neighborhood of Chalons. The victorious Crown Prince followed him rapidly, destroying the railroad to interrupt all possibility of communication with Metz by the main central route, and pushing his cavalry advance to within forty or fifty miles of the capital. The bulk of his army, however, advanced leisurely after the occupation of Nancy, and does not appear to have advanced beyond Bar-le-Duc and St. Dizier, thirty or forty miles east of Chalons, while awaiting developments to the north.

The Battle of Forbach.

Simultaneous with the advance of the Crown Prince upon Weissenburg and Woerth the Prussian right, under General von Steinmetz, made a move from the line of the Saar. The advance commenced on the 5th, and on the 6th, the same day on which MacMahon was routed at Woerth, a terrific encounter took place near Forbach. Frossard's corps was strongly posted on the hills of Spicheren, to the west of Saarbruck, which he had abandoned. His new position was almost unassailable, but an inferior force, although the German army present on the field outnumbered the French, assaulted it gallantly; and Frossard was hurled backward upon Metz, the victorious Prussians capturing 3000 prisoners and following up the retreating French until they were within a few miles of the Moselle.

At Forbach, as at Woerth and Weissenburg, the French troops fought with heroic desperation, but the glaring incompetency of their leaders rendered their courage unavailing and the result of the three encounters was to drive them from their first defensive line, the Rhine and the Saar, through their second line, the Vosges, to the line of the Moselle.

The Downfall of Ollivier.

All Germany was thrown into a blaze of enthusiasm by these startling victories, and all France was overwhelmed with dismay. The news of the disasters reached Paris on the 7th, and that turbulent city was seized with a paroxysm of rage and defiance. The first and foremost object of condemnation was the ministry, through whose incompetency the people believed disaster had fallen upon the army. The Corps Legislatif was called together on the 9th, and a terrible scene was enacted on the opening of the session. Vast multitudes of people surrounded the hall wherein the Deputies assembled, which was protected by a large force of regular troops under Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers, the commander of Paris. These troops were greeted with derisive shouts of "To the frontier!" and a serious encounter between them and the people was barely averted.

But the passions of the populace were soon gratified by the result of the proceedings within the hall. When M. Ollivier ascended the tribune, and announced that the deputies had been called together before the situation of the country was compromised, M. Jules Favre cried out, "Descend from the tribune; this is shameful!" Protestations of ability on the part of the Ministry to save the country were unavailing. M. Favre demanded that the Chamber should at once assume the management of affairs through an executive committee of fifteen members, a proposition which the President, M. Schneider, refused to entertain, because of its revolutionary and unconstitutional character. A terrible scene of disorder ensued in which there were several personal conflicts. Finally M. Ollivier made a stand by resisting the demand for the order of the day, but it was carried in his face, and after a short recess he announced the resignation of the Ministry and the selection by the Empress Regent of the Count de Palikao as the head of the new Cabinet.

The new Premier selected for himself the portfolio of War, and on the following day announced as the names of his colleagues the Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne, Foreign Affairs; Henri Chevreau, Interior; Admiral Regault de Genouilly, (the old incumbent, and the only member of the Ollivier Ministry retained), Marine; Pierre Magne, Finance; Jerome David, Public Works; Jules Brame, Public Instruction; M. Grand-Perret, Justice; Clement Duvernois, Agriculture and Commerce; and M. Busson-Billault, President of the Council of State. The new Ministry without exception, belonged to the extreme Bonapartist party, the party which had been overthrown to make way for the so-called "responsible" ministry at the head of which Ollivier had been placed. But from the outset they seemed to possess the confidence of the people, and they went to work with a will to repair the shattered fortunes of France. M. Magne, who had frequently been at the head of the Department of Finance before, and had been the instrument through which Napoleon had negotiated nearly all the loans of his reign, introduced and carried a measure for a new war loan of 2,500,000,000 francs, and Imperialists and Republicans vied with each other in advocating measures for the placing of every able-bodied Frenchman under arms. The Republicans, lead by Favre, Gambetta, and Keratry, however, indulged in daily assaults upon the head of the Government, denouncing the Emperor for meddling with the management of the army, and charging the majority with the responsibility of having entered upon a war for which the country was not prepared.

Marshal Bazaine was placed in chief command of the army; Le Boeuf, who, as previous Minister of War and subsequently Major-General or Chief-of-Staff of the army, was justly held accountable in great part for the Prussian victories, was deposed; General Trochu, who had enjoyed a high reputation as a soldier, without having an opportunity to display his ability, was named as Le Boeuf's successor, but sent at first to the camp at Chalons to organize the new levies, and from that position called back to Paris, on August 17, as Military Governor of the capital, in place of Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers; and throughout France, as well as in Paris, there was such an expression of determination to repel the invader, that the entire nation appeared at last to have realized the magnitude of its peril and risen to an equality with the situation.

The Battles Around Metz.

Meanwhile the valley of the Moselle had become the scene of stirring events. The Prussian right, as already stated, had followed the retreating French under Frossard after the battle of Forbach until they were close upon the Moselle, in which threatening position they awaited the arrival of the Prussian centre, under Prince Frederick Charles. The latter, striking the Moselle near Pont-a-Mousson, crossed that stream on Sunday, August 14, with the object of turning the French right and cutting off communications with MacMahon, who had, as already stated, abandoned Nancy on the 13th and hastened westward towards Chalons, closely followed by the Prussian left under the Crown Prince.

The abandonment of the line of the Moselle was the first thing determined upon by Bazaine after his increased authority under the Palikao administration. On Sunday, August 14, he began the movement of his army across the Moselle, in the immediate vicinity of Metz, where he had collected it on the 12th. Before he had accomplished his purpose, however, the 1st and 7th Prussian Corps of General von Steinmetz's command fell upon his rear, and a serious engagement ensued, at the end of which the entire French army had succeeded in effecting the passage of the stream. But, while the Prussians suffered a loss quite out of proportion to that inflicted on the French, the westward movement of the latter was materially delayed, and the first object of the Prussians practically accomplished.

On Monday, the 15th, the army of General von Steinmetz having crossed the Moselle, the hostile forces were engaged principally in manœuvring for position; but there appears to have been two distinct and determined engagements, and on the following day, the 16th, there was a protracted and bloody contest. The fighting was continued on the 17th, and the struggle for the possession of the roads from Metz to Verdun culminated on the 18th, in the great battle of Gravelotte. By this time the original positions of the hostile armies were reversed, the Prussians facing east and the French west. The final struggle lasted from 10 o'clock in the morning until 9 in the evening. It was the battle of Sadowa, fought over again. At the opening, the junction between Prince Frederick Charles and General von Steinmetz had not been effected. The French were between two fires, but that of Von Steinmetz did not become effective until evening, when he swept down from the northeast, and, turning the right flank of the enemy, decided the fortunes of the field. Bazaine was thrown back on Metz, his communications with Paris were cut off, and the Crown Prince was left at liberty to pursue his advance towards the capital, without the danger of encountering any opposition other than could be presented by MacMahon's demoralized force and the new levies that were being gathered at Chalons.

Paris in Peril.

From first to last, the engagements around Metz were claimed by the French as victories, but the only foundation for this claim consisted in the alleged fact that the Prussians lost the greater number of men in killed and wounded, the truth of which it is impossible, even at this late day, to ascertain. The attempt of Bazaine to transfer his army from the neighborhood of Metz, however, was certainly foiled; and while a portion of the united armies of Prince Frederick Charles and General von Steinmetz was detached to watch the French, the remainder were pushed forward towards the still advancing army of the Crown Prince.

By the time that General Trochu assumed command of Paris, the capital was fairly persuaded that a siege was inevitable, and every nerve was strained to prepare a determined and desperate reception for the enemy, in case they should advance to the gates of the capital. As already stated, this contingency appeared imminent, for parties of Prussian cavalry approached to within 40 or 50 miles of Paris, and at one time the eastern terminus of the railroad to Chalons and Rheims was fixed at Chateau-Thierry, but 45 miles from the capital and only half the distance to Chalons. General Trochu assumed the command of Paris in a proclamation issued on August 18th, and the preparations for defense were steadily pressed forward. Laborers by the thousands swarmed upon the fortifications; 3000 cannon, according to the French reports, were mounted upon the walls and exterior forts, manned by 15,000 well-trained cannoniers, taken for the most part from the navy; a motley army of 200,000 men, in which the regular element numbered scarcely 20,000, was assembled in and around the city; portions of the Bois de Boulogne and Bois de Vincennes were destroyed, to give the artillery an unimpeded command of the approaches, a large number of houses in proximity to the fortifications being demolished for the same purpose; immense quantities of provisions were stored in the city, and hordes of beeves, sheep and swine collected; the country in front of the advancing Prussians was ordered to be laid waste, and the bridges over the streams to be destroyed on their approach.

The general management of these preparations was entrusted to a Committee of Defense, on which were General Trochu, Marshal Vaillant, Admiral Rigault de Genouilly, Minister Jerome David. On the 23d of August, the members of the party of the Left demanded that nine deputies be added to this committee. The Ministry at first resisted this demand, but on the 26th, Count Napoleon Daru, who had preceded the Duke de Gramont as Minister of Foreign Affairs under M. Ollivier, and two Senators were added, and on the 27th it was still further strengthened by the name of the veteran Orleanist M. Thiers, to the general satisfaction of people of all parties.

MacMahon's Effort to Rescue Bazaine.

Paris being thus occupied in preparations to take care of herself, MacMahon halted in his retreat at Chalons, and made a venture from that point towards Mezieres with the intention of effecting a junction with Bazaine. The camp at Chalons was broken up on the 23d of August, and burned on the 25th, a portion of the new levies departing for the front with MacMahon, while the Garde Mobile of Paris, in which signs of insubordination were manifest, were marched back to the capital immediately after the departure of Trochu. The army of MacMahon had been spread out in front of Chalons and Rheims for some days, but was finally concentrated in a general movement towards the northeast, the headquarters reaching Rethel, midway between Rheims and Mezieres, on August 25.

While these movements were under way to the west of the Meuse, Bazaine himself was repeatedly reported as having broken through the Prussian lines around Metz, and succeeded in reopening his communications with MacMahon and Paris. A small portion of his army, which had been cut off from the main body during the prolonged series of engagements around Metz, apparently succeeded in accomplishing this object, but the escaping force was an inconsiderable one, if it had any existence at all, and Bazaine remained shut up under the guns of Metz until the final blow fell upon MacMahon at Sedan. From the morning of August 31st, until noon on the following day, Bazaine appears to have made a last desperate attempt at piercing the Prussian lines, but a portion of Prince Frederick Charles' army, under General von Manteuffel, successfully resisted the attempt, and he was again hurled back upon the fortress of Metz, the engagement, which was severe as well as protracted, being styled the battle of Noiseville.

The Final Blow at Sedan.

The general headquarters of the army of the Crown Prince, and probably the bulk of his force, advanced no further than Bar-le-Duc, but Frederick William himself is reported to have slept at Chalons on the night of August 27, his advance being then at a point about ten miles further west and eighty miles from Paris. But at that time the movement of MacMahon towards Mezieres was fully developed, and the army of the Crown Prince was turned to the right to follow him up, while the detached portion of the Prussian army around Metz was pushed towards the northwest, to intercept the French advance. As soon as MacMahon had collected his forces in the neighborhood of Rethel, he began a movement directly east towards Montmedy, and daily conflicts between detached portions of the hostile armies occurred, with almost unvarying success on the Prussian side. By the 30th of August, the whole French army was fairly in motion in the direction of Montmedy, and on that day there was a fierce encounter with the Prussians at Beaumont, about fourteen miles west of Montmedy, in which the corps of General de Failly was severely handled. The French were driven to the northwest upon Sedan, where the conflict became general on the 31st of August, and continued into the 1st of September. On the last day of August, it would seem that the Prussians suffered severely, but when the final struggle came on Thursday, the 1st of September, they mustered 240,000 men, while MacMahon had at the outside not more than 120,000. Although severely wounded, he still retained the chief command, the German forces being under the immediate direction of General von Moltke, with the Crown Prince Frederick William of Prussia and the Crown Prince Albert of Saxony next in command. The corps of the Prussian commander were posted to the left, those of the Saxon to the right of the French position. The plan of attack was to effect a junction between the two, and thereby enclose the enemy in a semicircle. This object was fully accomplished by noon, and by 3 o'clock the battle had been transformed into a rout, with the French in full flight.

The Capitulation of MacMahon.

Darkness put an end to the pursuit, and on the ensuing day, September 2, the Prussians prepared to assault Sedan, by which the French retreat was protected. But it was not necessary. At noon, General Wimpffen, who had succeeded the disabled hero of Magenta in command, left Sedan with a flag of truce, and at half-past 1 o'clock the fortress and the remnants of MacMahon's army were formally and unconditionally surrendered. When MacMahon went into the engagement on the morning of September 1st, he had under his command, as already stated, about 120,000 men. The number who were placed *hors de combat* during the fight it is impossible as yet to ascertain, and it is equally impossible to estimate with accuracy the number that became prisoners of war through the ceremony of capitulation. The *Independance Belge* of Brussels places the number of French in Sedan at the time of its capitulation at 70,660, and states that on the 4th 15,000 more surrendered, while 30,000 took refuge upon the neutral soil of Belgium. But this much is certain, that the victory of Sedan, followed, as it was, by the capitulation of the entire French army, was one of the most brilliant on record. After all was over, the Crown Prince resumed his triumphant march on Paris.

The Surrender of Napoleon.

But it was accompanied by a circumstance which imparted to it additional lustre and importance. The Emperor Napoleon, after the vicissitudes narrated by us yesterday, had arrived at Sedan on the 27th of August. According to some reports, the Prince Imperial had preceded him thither, while others state that he made his escape into Belgium. General Wimpffen bore with him a letter to King William from the Emperor, of which two or three versions have been published, the Paris *Gaulois* giving the following as its exact text:—

"Having no command in the army, and having placed all my authority in the hands of the Empress as Regent, I herewith surrender my sword to the King of Prussia."

While, according to other reports, the document ran thus:—

"As I cannot die at the head of my army, I lay my sword at the feet of your Majesty."

But he surrendered, and at an interview with King William, who had accompanied the army of the Crown Prince in its march to the north

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Continued from the Second Page.

from the neighborhood of Bar-le-Duc, held immediately after the capitulation of MacMahon's army, Wilhelmshof, near Cassel, was assigned as the place of his residence for the time being. He started without delay on his journey thither, by way of Liege, through Belgium, accompanied by a suite of one hundred persons, and an armed Prussian escort. The Prince Imperial is on the way to join him, if he was not with him at the time of his surrender, and the presence of the ex-Empress will soon render the fallen imperial family complete.

Meanwhile Paris, which for nearly nineteen years had been awed into subjection by the terror of his bayonets and the inspiration of his name, is revelling in shouts of "Vive la Republique!" and the only semblance of French authority in France is the Provisional Republic which Favre, Gambetta, and Trochu have set up on the ruins of the Bonaparte throne.

Such, in brief outline, is the history of the conflict which General Prim precipitated upon Europe by proposing Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen as a candidate for the throne of Spain. The ex-Emperor—we have already become used to the expressive prefix—resented the scheme of Prim ostensibly "as a check and a menace to France," in reality as a defiance of his well-known hostility to what he had been pleased to term the aggrandizing spirit of Prussia. He sought to throw the entire responsibility for it upon the Prussian king; and, not content with its abandonment, demanded a guarantee that no Prussian prince would ever be suffered to ascend the throne of Charles V. This humiliating demand was rejected, and Napoleon declared that he would enforce it at the point of the sword. On the 28th of July he affixed the magical name of Napoleon to a proclamation in which he assumed the chief command of an army of half a million soldiers, whom he proposed forthwith to lead on a triumphant march upon Berlin. On the 2d of September, only five weeks afterwards, he laid his sword at the feet of King William and surrendered himself a prisoner of war.

Thus ends the story of the Third Napoleon and the Second Empire. Unhappily the tribulations which they have bequeathed to France are, perchance, but just begun.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—At a meeting of the Fire Association held last evening, the following named gentlemen were elected officers:—President—Samuel Floyd, Niagara Hose Co.; Vice-President—Samuel S. Stone, Delaware Fire Co.; Treasurer—Daniel R. Murphey, Assistance Fire Co.; Secretary—John R. Cantlin, Franklin Fire Co.

—Yesterday afternoon George Swope, residing at No. 545 Belgrade street, whilst gunning near Tacony, accidentally shot himself, from the effects of which he soon after died. The body was taken to his late residence, and the Coroner notified to hold an inquest.

—Emanuel Bennisbake, six years old, whose parents reside at No. 4334 Main street, Manayunk, was drowned in the canal at that place yesterday afternoon. A boy named McBride was drowned yesterday afternoon at Pine street wharf, Delaware. The body was not recovered.

—Mr. James R. Greeves, one of the oldest Philadelphia builders, who carried on business for about forty years, at one time on the site of a portion of the Continental Hotel, and subsequently on Sansom street, above Sixteenth, died on the 3d instant at his residence in Germantown, 78 years old. Mr. Greeves was a member of the Society of Friends. For many years he was a contributor to and an active manager of the Pennsylvania Hospital.

—A meeting of journeymen painters was held last evening at the hall, Eighth and Locust streets. The committee, consisting of Patrick McMenamon, Michael Dunn, Samuel Russell, Jeremiah Foley, and George W. Snyder, appointed to prepare a preamble and resolutions expressive of the views of the trade in relation to coolie labor reported, a series denouncing the system, which were adopted.

—The Germans of our city had an immense torchlight procession last evening, in honor of the great victories of Prussia. The route included the various newspaper offices, all of which were tendered the compliment of a serenade.

THE WAR.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC PROCLAIMED—FORMATION OF THE NEW MINISTRY—PARIS IN REVOLUTION—THE MEETING BETWEEN NAPOLEON AND KING WILLIAM.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—The following proclamation has been issued by the new government:

REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE—*Ministere d'la Interior:* The *declusine* has been pronounced in the Corps Legislatif. The Republic has been proclaimed in the Hotel de Ville. A government of national defence, composed of eleven members and all deputies of Paris, has been constituted and ratified by popular acclamation. Their names are MM. Arago, Emanuel Cremieux, Jules Favre, Jules Ferry, Gambetta, Garnier Pages, Glois Bizoin, Eugene Pelleton, Picard, Rochefort and Jules Simon.

General Trochu will at the same time continue in the exercise of the powers of governor of Paris, and is appointed Minister of War, in place of General Palikao. Please proceed immediately, and if necessary have it proclaimed by the public crier.

For the government of national defence,
The Minister of the Interior,
LEON GAMBETTA.

Paris, Sept. 4, 1870, 6 P. M.

The following circular dispatch has been sent by the Minister of the Interior to the prefects of the departments:

PARIS, Sept. 4, 1870.—General Trochu, governor of Paris, has been appointed a member of the government of the national defence, and installed at the Hotel de Ville. He takes the portfolio of war, and his colleagues have conferred upon him the presidency.
LEON GAMBETTA.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—An officer who attempted to reach the army of Marshal McMahon furnishes the following details to the journals of the surrender of the Emperor:

In the second attack of our armies we understand that all the positions of Marshal McMahon were turned. Bazzalles, Douz, Bolom, Villers, Cernay, Givrune, La Chapelle, Fleigneux, Saint Mauge and Vrignes, to the woods of Douchey, formed an eclipse of fire around Sedan, kept up by 450,000 soldiers and 900 cannon. At Sedan, with 400,000 men before him, and seriously wounded in the shoulder and groin, with bombs bursting around him, the Marshal turned over his command to General Wimpfen. As regards the Emperor, McMahon's corps covered him on the field of battle, and the walls of Sedan protected him for one hour longer. Floring was the headquarters of the King of Prussia, the Prince Royal, a host of German princes and strangers.

Two shells shot across the sky in the direction of Sedan, commencing the bombardment of the town. A thick cloud of smoke followed by flames rises above the town, where there are only women, wounded and exhausted troops.

The Emperor hoisted a white flag of truce, an hour before sending his sword to King William. As a souvenir of Jena, his implacable adversary made him send his sword as Napoleon the First sent his in other days to he King of Prussia.

Wishing to have the man himself in the grasp of his double files of soldiers, King William desired, in his turn, to have the Emperor Napoleon in his possession before ordering Sedan to be destroyed. "One does not discuss with swords," answered the King to those who brought him the sword of Bonaparte. "It should be broken. That is already done with the man. I would have Napoleon come here."

At the invitation of King William he was escorted by the white cuirassiers. Bismarck and Van Roon were present.

These two points, Sedan and Floring, are at a distance of three kilometres one from the other. We went through Serigny without hindrance, but not without difficulty. At Fleigneux and Saint Mauge, 500 metres distant from Floring, the music of the Prussian bands mingled with the hurrahs of the officers. Prussian soldiers hishonor the Marseillaise, and our song of battle becomes as a provoking sarcasm their hymn of victory.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The Prussians were reported at St. Quentin last night, advancing on Paris. Montmedy still holds out.

A dispatch from Berlin says the Germans have discovered and destroyed a hidden aqueduct, on which Metz depended for water. They also captured Bazaine's dispatch bag, the contents of which show the French to be in a desperate condition. Early capitulation is looked for, and the Germans are making ample preparations for the treatment of the French wounded with whom the city must be filled.

The prisoners taken by the French have been released and sent out of the fortress on account of the scarcity of food.

Complaints come from Berlin that Germans staying in France are harshly treated.

The following incidents are from Belgian files:

General Du Failly was killed not by his own soldiers, but by the Prussians. When his body was found the right arm was gone, and there was also a frightful wound from a grenade in the thigh.

A Prussian officer saw the Emperor on Saturday, at a cottage near the Prussian headquarters, with two Prussian cuirrassiers guarding him. The Prince Imperial is reported to have been seriously ill at Averne on Friday morning. The Emperor rode from his place of detention to call on the King as a visitor rather than as a prisoner. His barouche was piloted by two uhlans, and surrounded by several generals, Imperial piqueurs, in green and gold, being the only body-guard. The Emperor smoked as he rode.

When the object of the visit of the French flag became noised as the surrender of the Emperor, the enthusiasm was more than French. Bearded fellows, discarding their weapons, threw their arms about the nearest necks, set up the "Marseillaise" and "Partant pour la Syrie," which for some time rang through the camps, until the King silenced it.

The soldiers crowded around Bismarck, who, when silence was regained, said: "Gentlemen, I am nothing in this war. Thank the King. Thank Moltke." After further uproar he resumed: "Well, if I am responsible for anything it is the powerful aid given us by the southern States. To them we owe this latest victory."

The population of Sedan waved on the ramparts the Prussian flag when the firing had ceased.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—It is said a friend, condoling with the Emperor, expressed the hope that his popularity in Paris was not gone. The Emperor replied, "It matters not; I shall return there to exact a reckoning; not give one."

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The continued presence of British frigates off the mouth of the Tiber persuades the Italians that England intends to guarantee the independence of the Pope.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Formidable riots occurred at Enniskillen, Ireland, on the news of the French Emperor's discomfiture. Protestants were assaulted and several militiamen badly hurt.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The United States steamer Juniata has arrived at Cuxhaven.

BERLIN, Sept. 5.—The following dispatches have been received here from the King to the Queen:

VARENNES, 8 o'clock Sunday morning.—What a thrilling moment, that of my meeting with Napoleon. He was dejected but dignified. I assigned as his place of immediate stay, Williamshof, near Cassel. Our meeting took place at a small country house opposite the western glacis of Sedan. When summoned to it I was in the saddle inspecting the positions before the place. You must imagine my reception among the troops. It was indescribable. Their exultation was overwhelming. At dusk I ended a five hours' ride, and at one in the morning returned hither.

May God aid us further.

BOUILLON, Sept. 4.—The Emperor Napoleon, with a suite of 100 persons, on horseback and in carriages marked with the Imperial cypher, arrived here at noon escorted by an armed force of Prussians. He is going to Germany via Liege, consent to his passage through Belgian territory had been previously obtained from the Belgian government.

It is not true that the Prince Imperial is the guest of the Prince de Chimay. He was last heard of at Maubeuge, this morning. The Emperor is reported to be seriously ill.

VERVIERS, Sept. 5.—The Emperor arrived here at five o'clock on Sunday evening. He alighted at the railway station and proceeded to the hotel, where he slept for the night. He leaves to-night for Cassel. The Emperor is accompanied by Count Choisieul, Prince of Moskowa and others.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 5.—The French Prince Imperial has reached Namur. He goes to rejoin his father near Cassel. The Empress Eugenie is hourly expected to arrive here for the same destination.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 5.—The *Independance Belge* says when Sedan surrendered it contained 70,000 soldiers. Last night 15,000 more surrendered to the Prussians, and 30,000 took refuge in Belgium. From these figures it infers that McMahon's army did not greatly exceed 115,000 men.

General Felix Douay and staff have arrived here.

It is reported that the Orleans princes have gone to Paris.

The Crown Princes of Prussia and Saxony began their march on Paris this morning. The King and Count Bismarck accompany them.

General Wimpfen's capitulation included the whole force at Sedan.

The Prussian losses are wonderfully small, notwithstanding the rifled cannon, Minies and mitrailleuses.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—The provisional government has taken possession of the office without the slightest disorder. All the Ministers are acting with energy. Orders for the immediate formation of colossal armies have been issued. Over 200,000 men are ready to take the field. The superintendent of telegraphs has announced to all the departments the events that have occurred in Paris. The Senate is suppressed and the Corps Legislatif dissolved. An important fraction of the Chambers have met at the residence of President Schneider, and seem disposed to act independently of the provisional government, to whom, however, they have sent delegations. The officers and soldiers fraternize with the people, and place themselves under the orders of the government, which is in permanent session at the Hotel de Ville, under the presidency of General Trochu.

The *Journal Officiel de la Republique* publishes the following:

PARIS, Sept. 5.—The French people, anticipating the Chambers, which hesitated to save the country, have demanded a republic. They place their representatives not in power, but in peril. The republic is proclaimed. The revolution has been accomplished in the name of the right of public safety. Citizens, watch over the city which is confided to you. Tomorrow you will be with the army, the avengers of the country. (Signed by all the Ministry.)

The republic is proclaimed. The government has been appointed by acclamation. It is composed of the citizens Emanuel Arago, Cremieux, Jules Favre, Jules Ferry, Gambetta, Garnier Pages, Glais Bezoin, Pelleton, Picard, Rochefort and Jules Simon, representatives of Paris.

General Trochu is entrusted with full military powers for the national defence. He has been called to the Presidency of the government. The government invites the people to be calm, and not to forget that they are in the face of the enemy. The government, which is before all a government for the national defence, has formed a Ministry as follows: Jules Favre, foreign affairs; Gen. Trochu, war; Admiral Fourchon, marine; Emanuel Cremieux, Justice; Ernest Picard, finance; Jules Simon, public instruction; Dorian, public works; Magne agriculture.

The Minister President and Council of State is supreme.

Steinacker is appointed director of telegraphs. The government of national defence decrees that the Corps Legislatif be dissolved and the Senate abolished. Full amnesty is accorded for all political crimes and offences against the press laws committed from December 30, 1852, to September 3, 1870. All condemned still detained, whether by judgment of correctional tribunes, courts of assize, or councils of war, shall be immediately set at liberty.

Proclamation to the Garde Nationale—those on whom our patriotism has just imposed the formidable mission of defending the country: We thank you for your brave devotion. To your resolution is due the civic victory which restores liberty to France. It has not cost a drop of blood. Personal power is no more. The nation entire resumes her rights and her arms. She rises ready to die in defence of the soil. You have given her back her soul which despotism has stifled. You will maintain with firmness the execution of the laws, and, rivalling our noble army, you will show us together the road to victory.

The government has decreed that the fabrication and sale of wines shall be absolutely free.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—A correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette thus describes the surrender of Napoleon, September 3:

About five o'clock there was a sudden suspension of the cannonade along the whole line. Many were the speculations as to the cause, but nobody seemed to divine the truth. You may judge of our surprise when, four minutes later, we saw a French officer, escorted by two uhlans, coming at a hard trot up a steep bridlepath from Sedan to our post, one of the uhlans carrying a white duster on a faggot stick as a flag of truce.

The messenger turned out to be a French colonel, come to ask terms of surrender. After a very short consultation between the King and General Von Moltke, the messenger was told that, in a matter so important as the surrender of at least 80,000 men and an important fortress, it was necessary to send an officer of high rank.

You are therefore to return to Sedan and tell the governor of the town to report himself immediately. If he does not arrive in an hour our guns will again open fire. You may tell the commandant that there is no use of his trying to obtain any other terms than unconditional surrender. The messenger rode back with the message. When he was fairly out of earshot his mission was most eagerly canvassed.

At half past six there arose a sudden cry among numbers of the King's staff of *Der Kaiser ist da*," and then came a loud hurrah. Soon we began to look anxiously for a second flag of truce, and in ten minutes more General Reilly rode up with a letter for the King of Prussia. As soon as the French general was in sight the slender escort of cuirassiers and dragoons we had with us was drawn up in line two deep behind the King.

In front of the escort was the staff, and ten yards in front of them stood King William to receive General Reilly. That officer, as we soon learned, was the bearer of an autograph letter from the Emperor Napoleon to King William. The Emperor of the French wrote: "As I cannot die at the head of my army, I lay my sword at the feet of your Majesty." Ne pouvant pas mouvre a la tete de mon arme, je vieus mettre mon essee aux pieds de votre majeste.

On the receipt of this most astounding letter, there was a brief consultation between the King and Crown Prince—who had come over from the hill on the arrival of the flag of truce—Count Bismarck, General Von Moltke and Von Roon. The King wrote to the Emperor begging him to come next morning to the King of Prussia's headquarters at Vendres. While this note was being written, Count Bismarck came up to Generals Sheridan and Forsyth and myself, and heartily shook our hands.

"Let me congratulate you most sincerely, Count," said General Sheridan; "I can only compare the surrender of Napoleon to that of Lee at Appomattox Court-house." When it came my turn to grasp the Chancellor's hand, I could not help saying, after I had warmly congratulated him, "You cannot but feel a pride, Count Bismarck, in having contributed so largely to the winning of to-day's victory."

"Oh, my dear sir," was the mild answer, "I am no strategist, and have nothing to do with the winning of battles. What I am proud of is that the Bavarians, the Saxons and the Wurtembergers have not only been on our side, but have had so large a share in the glory of the day. That they are with us and not against us, that is my doing. I do not think the French will say now that the South Germans will not fight for our common fatherland." I asked his Excellency whether Louis was taken with his papa, and was told that no one knew. When the King had written his letter he himself handed it to General Reilly, who stood bareheaded, to receive it.

At twenty minutes of eight, General Reilly left for the beleagured town, escorted by the uhlans. Early next morning I started for Belgium, and on my way met the travelling carriage of his Majesty, with Napoleon III, on his way to report himself a prisoner at King William's headquarters at Vendres.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The Tribune's special correspondent writes from Florence, August 30, saying: Last night's *Gazette d'Italy* publishes a circular, notifying all tenants that the Ministerial Council has decided to transfer the government to Rome before the end of September. The government, by announcement, intends exonerating itself from claims to indemnity.

The news came on Florence like a thunderbolt. The genuineness of the notice is doubted, but is affirmed, and this policy explains the army on the frontier and why Prince Napoleon postponed his announced departure. Everything is in a declining and languishing condition.

Count Bismarck telegraphs officially to London:—VENDRES, Sept. 3. I have spoken with the Emperor Napoleon about peace, but he has answered that, as a prisoner, he has no power, and that all depends on the Regency in Paris. Thus the capture of the Emperor has no influence on the continuation of the war.

THE PRUSSIAN PIONEERS.

How Their Reconnoitring Parties are Composed.

The French attribute their want of success to the splendid manner in which the Prussians reconnoitre with their Uhlans, and the completeness of their spy system, which keeps them perfectly acquainted with every stir made by their antagonists.

On the subject of the Prussian *eclaireurs* the Paris *Moniteur* gives the following interesting account of the manner in which they go to work. The writer begins by saying:—

The qualities inherent in French nature are impetuosity, dash and courage, but these characteristics, which Europe does not hesitate to proclaim, often carry in their wake a certain inattention. The qualities, on the other hand, peculiar to the German character are reflection, prudence and method. These sometimes produce slowness of attack, but they leave nothing to chance. From this aggregate of qualities and defects it results that the Prussian army is admirably well informed and the French are scarcely so at all. Was anything known of the enormous forces which Prince Frederick Charles and the Crown Prince had accumulated on the Saar, and who bore down the two corps of General Frossard and Marshal MacMahon? The Prussians understand and practise using scouts in a campaign. The general who is confronted by a corps which he is to watch and fight, chooses a clever and determined officer. A small troop is confided to him of from fifteen to twenty select horsemen, Uhlans or hussars. The officer, in his turn, takes into the band some soldiers of the landwehr, both upon the very frontier of the country which he is to reconnoitre, and which his business, his relations, and his habits allured him to visit in every sense. This man, who has a mission of confidence and honor, advances to the front, musket in hand, eye watchful, and ear attentive. He has been told what point is to be reached, which spot is marked in pencil on an excellent map, which the officer carries about him. The place which is to be reconnoitred is often twenty to thirty kilometres distant from the Prussian lines, in the very centre of the enemy's territory. Behind the first horseman, who has orders to advance very slowly, following hollows, dells and sometimes the highway, sometimes also pushing forward across the fields, two other riders come at 200 paces off. Further away, at the same distance from them, comes the officer, followed by eight or ten horsemen, charged to protect him if necessary. Two other riders are further away, whom a last soldier is following at 200 paces. This column, moving on silently, occupies the space of a kilometre. If the horseman who leads is surprised a shot gives alarm to the rest of the band, and the riders ahead and behind have orders to depart at full gallop and to follow any direction that is safest. The officer alone and his escort go on ahead to reconnoitre with whom they have to do and to see what is passing, after which all leave at full speed. Even in case of ambush it is almost impossible that two or three riders should not be able to return safely to headquarters; and the Prussians then know at once what force they have before them and on what point it is posted.

CRYING FOR HOME.

German Industry Against War Glory.

Edmond About writes from Saverne, August 11, as follows:—

It is remarkable that all these German victors are much inclined to cry. My gardener told me just now that passing near an advanced sentinel he was rather afraid. The German said to him, "Comrade, are you afraid of me?"

"By Jove, a little!"

"You are quite wrong, for two reasons—first, because we are not allowed to make use of our arms when we are on observation; and next, because I do not wish any ill to the French."

"What do you want, then?"

"What I want, and should like, is to go back to my country and see my wife and children." Then tears.

In every house where the enemy's soldiers have eaten or slept there is weeping. A heavy father, incorporated in the landwehr or landsturm, I don't know which, who was taken from a bakery in Saverne, said to me, with tears in his eyes, "Why can't I end the campaign beside my decent oven? I am the head of a flourishing house. I employ five bakers' boys; I have a wife and three children. Is my proper place, now, under the flag, a mark for French bullets?" A musician, who is perhaps the composer of a comic opera in his own country, showed my valet the photograph of his wife, and cried, "She is pretty, it seems, that little German girl, and she has two cradles to look after."

The enemy goes mounting steadily up in the direction of Pfalzburg. They say, "We are going to have a blow at the French (Klopien)—Hurrah!" The staff of the 11th Army Corps, under General Boze, has taken possession of the Sub-Prefecture and set the Sub-Prefect into a corner. A few loafers amuse themselves at the station and show, laughing, an excellent map of France, such as our generals haven't got. One of the men stretches his arms towards Strasburg, and asks the wheel greasers out of work if Paris is not in that direction. Another wants to know how much further he has got to go to get to Paris. A poilusman replies:—

"My dear fellow, you have a good many hills to climb yet and a good many men to shoot."

The officer comes in and says sharply to his men, "No more nonsense here."

At the watchmaker Nandascher, a big Hauptman, or captain, has his watch mended and tries to reassure the natives:—"You are under our protection, we are responsible for your tranquility; what are you afraid of? You have been told that we came to annex Alsace and Lorraine; this is not true. We only want to put down French pride and to dethrone your Emperor, of whom we have had enough for a long time."

Some young country louts staying with the citizens say that Pfalzburg will be taken in the evening.

"The place has been summoned to surrender. They say it only defends itself for propriety's sake. We shall not go to bed without news. From Pfalzburg we shall go to Metz: we have only to fire the town at the four quarters, and everything is done."

We shall see about that.

8:15 P. M.—At a quarter to 7 the enemy reopened his fire against Pfalzburg, and the town replied bravely. The firing, well kept up on both sides, stopped five minutes ago. It lasted nearly an hour and a half. It is frightfully dark, and rains in torrents. The Prussians have no tents; they say they are too much bother. They turn in, in their dry or wet overcoats, under the naked sky.

NOTES OF THE WAR.

Overcrowding at Forbach.

I got to Forbach, says a recent writer, after three hours' good walking, and found my worst fears realized. Not a bed, let alone a room, was to be had for love or money. Nor can any one be astonished at this when he hears that the town contains perhaps a thousand houses, and that forty to fifty thousand men are quartered within it, giving to each house an average of forty persons. In our despair we went to the railway station, having heard that a train started that evening for St. Avold. The station presented an extraordinary appearance. The luggage office had been cleared of everything appertaining to luggage; the floor was thickly covered with straw, and a company of soldiers had taken up their quarters there upon it. Some were already fast asleep, others were smoking, and a few most ardently attached to the inner fire had built a fire inside the stove, which had been for some reason or other battered to pieces, and were cooking.

How Nineteen Spies Were Shot in a Ditch.

It appears that nineteen unfortunate men have just been executed in the ditch of the fort at Montrouge, France. They were not shot like any ordinary criminals, by a file of soldiers, but disposed of by a sergeant, who, putting a pistol to the ear of each prisoner, one after the other blew out their brains.

Among the men executed there are said to have been five staff officers, recently captured on the plain of Satory disguised as shepherds.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5 21	MOON SETS	1 56
SUN SETS	6 25	HIGH WATER	11 33

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

THOMAS G. HOOD, CHRIS. J. HOFFMAN, THOMAS C. HAND, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Pennsylvania	Havre	New York	Aug. 23
Manhattan	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 24
Italy	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 24
C. of London	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 25
Etna	Liverpool	Boston via H.	Aug. 27
Russia	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 27
Marathon	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 27
Erin	Havre	New York	Aug. 27
Lafayette	Brest	New York	Aug. 27
Parana	London	New York	Aug. 27
Australia	Glasgow	New York	Aug. 27

FOR EUROPE.

Britannia	New York	Glasgow	Sept. 7
Java	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 7
Pennsylvania	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 7
Wisconsin	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 7
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 8
Calabria	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 8
Anglia	New York	Glasgow	Sept. 10
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 10

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Achilles	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Sept. 6
San Francisco	New York	Bermuda	Sept. 8
Salvor	Philadelphia	Charleston	Sept. 9
City of Mexico	New York	Vera Cruz, etc.	Sept. 16
Geo. Wash'ton	New York	New Orleans	Sept. 10
Tonawanda	Philadelphia	Savannah	Sept. 10
J. W. Everman	Philadelphia	Charleston	Sept. 16

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Achilles, Colburn, New Orleans, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamer A. C. Stimers, Lenny, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Mount Vernon, Kerst, Bridgeport, David Cooper.
Str R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Bark Desiah, Gilkey, Cork or Falmouth, for orders, Workman & Co.
Nor. brig Alice, Erickson, Gibraltar, L. Westergaard & Co.
Br. brig Black Duck, Doane, Mayaguez, Souder & Adams.
Schr Wm. Gillum, Mehaffey, Saco, Me., D. Cooper.
Schr Argo, Taylor, Norfolk, do.
Schr H. S. Slaight, Willitts, Boston, Hammett, Neill & Co.
Schr Ocean Traveler, Adams, Beverly, do.
Schr B. Bradley, McMonagle, Worcester, do.
Schr Sarah Wood, Hickman, Dorchester, do.
Schr H. M. Condon, Condon, Salem, do.
Schr M. P. Smith, Grace, East Cambridge, do.
Schr J. P. Comegys, Vicker, Medford, do.
Barge United Bros., Moore, New York, do.
Barge R. RR. No. 8, Setweneck, do. do.
Barge T. Lynch, McAnally, do. do.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug G. B. Hutchins, Davis, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Roman, Baker, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co. Off the Capes, at 6 A. M., saw a light ship, coming in. Off the Overfalls, one bark at anchor, and a brig coming in. Above the Brandywine, Br. bark Grapeshot, from ——, and brig J. Bickmore, from Bath. Off Duck Creek, ship Maid of Orleans, at anchor, and an unknown brig. Off Morris Alston's, bark Wasp, from Boston.
Steamer Jas. S. Green, Vance, from Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Mars, Grumley, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Empire, Hunter, from Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Dutch brig De Hoop, Mannekin, 70 days from Konigsburg, with rags, etc., to order—vessel to L. Westergaard & Co.
Brig J. B. Kirby, Bernard, from New York, with fustic to order.
Br. schr Maggie Louisa, Cain, 8 days from Boston, in ballast to B. Crawley & Co.
Schr E. H. Bloxsom, Morris, 1 day fm Little Creek Landing, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Bark Poseidon, Knudson, from Liverpool, with salt, is consigned to William Bumm & Son —not as before reported.

BELOW.

A light ship, supposed the Roswell Sprage, from Boston—reported by Israel Hughes, pilot.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Sept. 5.—Eight barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.
Myrtle, with iron ore, for Wilmington.
A. Allison, with marble, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Sept. 5.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—
F. Bachelder, B. C Lake, Mary N, C. Downer, John Van Buren, Cory Hunt, M. E. Hannigan, and Chas. French, all with coal, for New York.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Sept. 6.—The M. Keppler, with coal, for Baltimore, leaves to-day.

(By Telegraph.)

LEWES, Del., Sept. 5.—Went to sea on Saturday, bark Caro, for Leghorn; brig John M. Barns, for Barbadoes; Prentiss, Hobbs, for Mobile; schr Somerville, for Yarmouth, N. S.
Passed out yesterday, ship Speculator, and a bark in tow; bark Annie Elizabeth, two brigs, and a large number of schooners.
Passed in Saturday, three barks; yesterday, ship Maid of Orleans; and this A. M., a large ship in tow of America, and a brig unknown.
In harbor, brig Fagerheim and five schooners.
Wind N., blowing fresh. Thermometer, 77.

MEMORANDA.

Br. steamer City of Washington, Jones, from New York 27th ult. for Liverpool, was passed 31st, lat. 42 26, long. 50 56.
Steamers Nevada and City of Baltimore, fm New York, at Queenstown, 4th inst.
Steamer Samaria, from New York, at Queenstown yesterday.
Steamer North America, arrived at Moville yesterday.
Steamer Ocean Queen, Maury, cleared at New York yesterday for Aspinwall.
Steamer Pennsylvania, Thompson, cleared at London 20th ult. for New York.
Steamer Hercules, from New Orleans 31st ult. for Philadelphia, has on board 90 bales cotton, 3 do. wool, 55 sacks wool, 650 bundles hides, 10 bales do., 360 hides, 250 pieces castings, and 38 pkgs. sundries.
Steamer Yazoo, Catharine, hence, at New Orleans 31st ult.
Steamer Volunteer, Jones, hence, at New York 4th inst.
Steamer Norman, Nickerson, hence, at Boston yesterday.
Bark Chief, Harding, for Philadelphia, sailed from Memel 15th ult.
Bark Schamyl, Dix, sailed from Pillau 13th ult. for Stockholm.
Bark Lorena, Patterson, hence, in the Sound, Elsinore, 26th ult., for Lubec.
Brig C. C. Van Horn, for Philadelphia, passed out the Capes at Fortress Monroe, yesterday.
Brig Attie Durkee, Murphy, hence for Stettin, in the Sound, Elsinore, 19th ult.
Brig S. & W. Welsh, Watson, at Trieste 17th ult., from New York.
Schrs Ephraim and Anna, Green; B. F. Reeves, Brannin; and T. L. Steelman, Church, hence for Boston, arrived at Holmes' Hole 2d inst.
Schrs James Alderdice, Willetts; Vrale, Green; and M. A. Folsom, Rose, hence, at Boston 4th inst.
Schrs Richard Hill, Smith, and Greenland, Parker, for Philadelphia, sailed from Pawtucket 2d inst.
Schrs Sophia Godfrey, Henderson; S. V. W. Simmons, Godfrey; and N. W. Magee, Ketchum, hence, at Boston 3d inst.
Schr Anna Sheppard, Fay, for Philadelphia, cl'd at Boston 3d inst.
Schrs Jane C. Patterson, Scull, fm Boston; Oliver Ames, French, fm Fall River; C. S. Watson, Adams, from Newport; Fannie Hanmer, Brooks, from New Haven; and Wm. Bement, Kenney, from Greenport, all for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 4th inst.
Schr Surf, Warwick, from New Haven for Trenton, at New York 4th inst.
Schr A. Lawrence, Mayo, hence, at Boston 3d inst.
Schr Index, Garrison, hence, at Plymouth 29th ultimo.
Schr Early Bird, hence for Norwich, at New London 3d inst.
Schr William B. Mann, Rogers, at Jacksonville 29th ult., from Savannah.
Schrs Mary Riley, Riley, and Mary Limeburner, Lansel, for Philadelphia, cleared St Jacksonville 26th ult.
Schr R. S. Dean, Cook, from Taunton for Philadelphia, at New York 4th inst.
Schrs Rodelia Blew, Hales; W. D. Craumee, Homer; and H. B. McCauley, Cain, from Boston for Philadelphia; C. S. Edwards, Corson, from Melton for do.; Hannah Little, Crawford, from Sangus for do.; Sarah Clarke, Griffin, from Danversport for do., at Holmes' Hole 3d inst.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Application will be made to the Treasurer of the City of Philadelphia for the issue of a new certificate of City Loan in the place of one which has been lost or mislaid, viz., No. 16,169 (Bounty Loan, No. 3) for Five Hundred Dollars, in the name of Susanna Orr, Executrix. JAMES W. PAUL,
8 24 6w* Attorney of Susanna Orr.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BRIDESBURG BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME!—AS A rule, the perfumes now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after their use there is no trace of perfume left. How different is the result succeeding the use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance. 3 1 tuths

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BULL'S HEAD BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—THE College Year will open on THURSDAY, September 15. Candidates for admission will present themselves at 10½ o'clock on that day.
FRANCIS A. JACKSON,
9 5 10t Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER
COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.
D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE NATIONAL BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DUL

Evening Telegraph

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1870.

☞ THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, from its original establishment, has been in the receipt of telegraphic news from the New York Associated Press, which consists of the *Tribune, Times, Herald, World, Sun, Journal of Commerce, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser*, and *Evening Express*. The success which has attended our enterprise is, in itself, a sufficient evidence of the freshness, fullness, and reliability of the news which we have received from this source. We have now entered into a special contract by which THE EVENING TELEGRAPH has the *exclusive* use of the news furnished in the afternoon by the Associated Press to its own members, the *North American, Inquirer, Ledger, Press, Age, Record*, and *German Democrat*, of this city, and the leading journals of the East, North, West and South; and hereafter THE TELEGRAPH will be the *only evening paper published in this city* in which the afternoon despatches of the Associated Press will appear.

WE PUBLISH on our outside pages an exhaustive history of the political and military events connected with the present war from the time when the little speck no bigger than a man's hand first darkened the European horizon until the surrender of Napoleon III. This article has been prepared with great care expressly for THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, and it will be found deeply interesting by all who wish to obtain a clear idea of the startling deeds which have succeeded each other with such amazing rapidity.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT IN PARIS.

THE members of the new Provisional Government formed in France truly say, in their first address to the people, that they are placed "not in power but in peril." They are backed up by the Parisian populace, and by securing the co-operation of General Trochu they will have the support of all the military forces under his command. They have captured the capital and the remnant of the French army, and for the moment no power may prove strong enough to dispute their newly-created authority. But they are in great "peril," nevertheless, from domestic as well as foreign foes. It was only a small minority of the Corps Legislatif, apparently, that favored the new movement, while the Senate manifested a disposition to oppose it unanimously. The Provisional Government, in view of the danger of opposition from these quarters, decrees that "the Corps Legislatif be dissolved and the Senate abolished." All the old authority, therefore, is swept away, the parliamentary supporters of the empire perishing with the empire itself, while the republic is called into existence by a purely revolutionary movement. Whether the men who have been so suddenly deposed will peacefully submit to the late decree remains to be seen, but that they will intrigue and conspire against their new masters can scarcely be doubted, and thus at the outset internal perils are encountered.

On the other hand the new government claims that it is "before all a government for the national defense." The popular feeling which called it into existence and which sustains it demands that invasion shall be repelled, and in response to this demand assurances are held out that a great popular uprising will yet avenge the country and carve out a road to victory.

If such difficulties can be surmounted and such promises can be redeemed, there must indeed be a power in the mere name of republicanism to reanimate the soul of France, and to work out magical results.

The military virtue of the new system will soon be tested. The invading armies have already commenced forced marches upon the capital. In view of the victories they have already achieved, it seems like madness for Paris to attempt resistance. And yet all hearts there are apparently resolved on victory or death. The loss of army after army and battle after battle has not yet intimidated them. The dictates of prudence are for the moment overruled. No man dares to talk of a discreditable peace, and Paris is apparently as eager to measure military strength with the invaders as if they had given no proofs of irresistible prowess.

What is to be the result of this extraordinary complication? Are the Germans about to gain a crowning triumph over the most strongly fortified city in the world, and to end the war without having suffered a single reverse, or have the long-continued and expensive preparations for the defense of the capital at last made it impregnable? Is there something more than French bluster in the desperate resolutions that are so loudly proclaimed, and is there still a possibility that by protracting the campaign into the fall months and obtaining time to recuperate, France may yet regain, under the banner of a republic, all the prestige she has lost under the flag of the Empire?

The events of the next few weeks—perhaps of the next few days—will answer many, if not all, of these questions, and on the answer hang the destinies of the empire.

THE BONAPARTES BOURBONIZED.

THE strong hold which the house of Napoleon has had upon the affections of France has been totally destroyed by the fatal blunders of the late Emperor. If the hero of Marengo and Austerlitz is still venerated, the people will at least confess that his great qualities have not been transmitted to his political heir, and that it is vain to look for leadership in war or peace to a race capable of provoking calamities like Weissenburg, Gravelotte, and Sedan.

If France is thus relieved, once and forever, of the dynasty which has drained her life's blood, and if the Bonapartes are henceforth as deeply despised as the Bourbons, a higher and better future may become possible for the nation which has run through the whole gamut of government. Two republican experiments have been crushed by the Napoleons. Selfish and ambitious to the last degree, they have used their popularity with the people to destroy popular power, while the overshadowing lustre of their reputation has kept honest patriots in the background, and consigned to obscurity all who would not become the slaves of Imperialism.

From the very depth of her present misfortunes, the wise and good men of France can therefore draw consolation. Another opportunity is offered to establish "a government of the people for the people," while the obstacle which has baffled both her previous republican efforts is destroyed. For the moment confusion, passion, mortified pride, a sense of danger, and a thirst for vengeance may blind the eyes of statesmen and citizens to their true duty in the present crisis. But after they have time to reason, they will not be slow to comprehend and appreciate the permanent advantages which are intermingled with their temporary disasters. The annihilation of Imperialism may compensate them for the loss of their armies, and if they are enabled to build up a permanent republic on the ruins of Bonapartism, its successful workings will take the sting from the German victories.

Political education progresses slowly, even in the most enlightened countries, and there are many lessons which can be effectually learned only in the dear school of experience. Unhappy France has had a terrible schooling of this description, but if she can sum up sufficient philosophy to look upon the invasion, with all its attendant horrors, as a bitter yet necessary and instructive warning against the repetition of her political errors, and as a final death-blow to every form of internal tyranny, she will become a moral victor after all, and profit more by her military overthrow than by a thousand martial triumphs inspired by love of vain glory and achieved by carrying devastation abroad and by establishing despotism at home.

THE RECORDERSHIP.

THE release of a dangerous burglar by Recorder Givin a few days ago has raised the question often agitated before as to the utility of the office of Recorder, and whether it might not be abolished with advantage. The act of consolidation, apparently unintentionally, neglected to make any mention of the Recorder, and in consequence the office has continued to exist under a sort of sufferance; and so long as the occupant of the office gave no cause for complaint, it might be allowed to exist for an indefinite period. It is a very serious question, however, whether an officer who is not the judge of a court should be allowed to exercise the great powers that the Recorder does, and at the next session of the Legislature the question of abolishing the Recordership ought to be seriously considered. This is the more necessary as Recorder Givin has shown a disposition to wield greater powers than apparently belong to him. Not long ago he discharged a prisoner on a writ of habeas corpus, thereby assuming an authority that every one supposed was taken away from the Recorder at the time of the abolition of the Mayor's Court; and in accepting bail for Landman without consulting the District Attorney, he proved that he considered himself entirely independent of the Court of Quarter Sessions, and under no obligation to observe its rules. These things prove that the powers of the Recordership are dangerous to the community when exercised by an improper person, and it is very evident that office either ought to be abolished or placed under some restraints, and be made responsible to some competent authority.

CURIOUS.

ON Saturday a rather curious incident occurred in the Court of Quarter Sessions, which, as a sort of afterpiece to Recorder Givin's straw bail performance, is deserving of very much the same kind of criticism. An individual named George Mason, charged with burglary and carrying a concealed deadly weapon, had a hearing on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and Judge Allison, after listening to the testimony against him, decided to hold him in $6000 bail on both counts. The counsel for the accused gave notice that he would offer bail before the Recorder on Tuesday next. To this District Attorney Sheppard, apparently overcome with virtuous indignation that such a thing should even be suggested in view of the recent unpleasant circumstance with which the Recorder was connected, said that he should decline to go before Recorder Givin for any such purpose, and that the bail must be entered in court. After such a declaration as this on the part of the District Attorney, it is rather startling to learn that John Stephenson, a professional bail-goer, stepped forward in Mason's behalf, and *was accepted on swearing that he was worth thirteen thousand dollars and describing his real estate.* The complaint against Recorder Givin is that he did not require the individual who offered himself as bail for Landman to produce his title-deeds, but here we have precisely the same kind of proceeding in the Court of Quarter Sessions, and it is difficult to understand the indignation of the District Attorney against the Recorder when he and the President Judge are both willing to accept the oath and description of property of a professional bail-goer as sufficient security in a case of this kind. This man Mason was accused of having been concerned in an extensive burglary, and a very plain case was made out against him. That the Judge considered his guilt something more than probable was shown by the large amount of bail which he demanded, and under all the circumstances of the case it might certainly have been supposed that an unusual amount of care would have been exercised in scrutinizing the character of the security offered. Instead of this, we find the District Attorney first reflecting severely upon the Recorder and refusing to have any official intercourse with him, and then, with the compliance of the Judge, committing precisely the same error of judgment. The affair is curious at least, and it is not to be wondered at, in the light of such a transaction, that the rogues who prey upon society are apt to esteem themselves superior to the law. Public opinion will demand from Judge Allison and District Attorney Sheppard a satisfactory explanation of their reasons for releasing Mason in the manner that they did, and they will have to make out a better case for themselves than Recorder Givin has done for himself before they will be excused for what now appears to be a gross piece of carelessness.

THE PRELIMINARY CENSUS RETURNS of Philadelphia, which we published on Saturday, in advance of our contemporaries, although interesting, are probably incomplete for all the wards, as they fall, in every instance, below the returns given in 1860. In that year the returns of the respective wards of this city were as follows:—First, 30,886; Second, 29,123; Third, 19,929; Fourth, 23,461; Fifth, 24,792; Sixth, 14,882; Seventh, 31,267; Eighth, 27,770; Ninth, 17,196; Tenth, 21,849; Eleventh, 16,681; Twelfth, 16,681; Thirteenth, 20,045; Fourteenth, 24,258; Fifteenth, 32,091; Sixteenth, 20,067; Seventeenth, 23,261; Eighteenth, 20,441; Nineteenth, 38,828; Twentieth, 29,963; Twenty-first, 17,159; Twenty-second, 17,173; Twenty-third, 23,985; Twenty-fourth, 23,738—total, 565,529. The number of wards has since been increased from twenty-four to twenty-eight, and the new divisions must be remembered by those who wish to make careful comparisons. The principal increase of population is to be looked for in the newly-built-up portions of the city, where many thousands of houses have been erected during the last ten years. In portions of the more central districts so many dwellings have been converted into stores or offices that their resident population has rather diminished than increased.

THE FRENCH have constantly alleged that their country was swarming with Prussian spies, and the invaders have certainly been wonderfully well apprised of all the movements of MacMahon and Bazaine. Von Moltke has known exactly not only how to strike, but when and where his blows could be most effective. It is highly probable, in view of Napoleon's tortuous career, that the accuracy of this information was assured by the treachery of some of his chosen confidants, and that of the many men whom he has foully wronged some one stationed at his elbow has betrayed every secret which could be useful to his armed foes. The first Napoleon had his Fouche, and when the secret history of the present one is written mankind will learn who has betrayed Napoleon III.

THE London *Times* expresses a desire that some of the Republican members of Congress who were distinguished at the last session for their devotion to American industry may be defeated at the coming elections. Its eagerness to advance the interests of British manufacturers at the expense of the producers of this country is too palpable to be disguised, and when it counsels free trade or revenue reform, its evident motive is the re-establishment of English industrial and commercial ascendancy in this country.

POLITICAL.

☞ FOR SHERIFF,

WILLIAM R. LEEDS,

TENTH WARD. [7 11 tf

☞ FOR REGISTER OF WILLS,

1870,

WILLIAM M. BUNN,

SIXTEENTH WARD.

Late Private Company F, 72d P. V. [7 11 tf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For Additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

☞ HEADQUARTERS UNION REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, No. 1105 CHESNUT Street.

The Delegates elected to revise the rules of the Union Republican Party will assemble at the OLD COUNTY COURT HOUSE on MONDAY next, September 12, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Union Republican City Executive Committee.

JOHN L. HILL, President.

Attest—
JOHN MCCULLOUGH, M. C. HONG, Secretaries. 9 6 5t

☞ THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

SEPTEMBER 5, 1870.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives, after the 15th inst.

9 6 9t WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

☞ THE UNION REPUBLICAN NATURALIZATION COMMITTEE will sit daily at M. H. SOBY'S, No. 416 LIBRARY Street, from 10 until 2 o'clock.

JOS. R. ASH, Chairman.

9 6 tuths

☞ HARPER'S HAIR DYE.—THE ONLY harmless and reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rusty, or grey hair, whiskers, or moustache instantly to a glossy black or natural brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Only 50 cents for a large box. CALLENDER, THIRD and WALNUT; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street; TRENWITH, No. 614 CHESNUT Street; YARNELL, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets; BROWN, FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, and all Druggists. 5 21 tf 4p

☞ T. W. BAILY'S Old-established WATCH AND JEWELRY Store, No. 822 MARKET Street, six doors below Seventh street. American and Imported Watches, Diamonds, and fine Gold Jewelry and Silver Ware, in every variety, at reasonable prices, and warranted. N. B.—Please call and examine our stock. No trouble to show goods. 9 2 1m

☞ MUSIC SCHOOL.—MRS. ANNIE E. SIMPSON will open her Music School at No. 717 N. TWENTY-FIRST Street (corner of Tower) on SEPTEMBER 12, 1870. Instruction on Piano and Cabinet Organ and in Singing and Harmony. 8 29 1m

☞ HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—ESSAY THIS EVENING, by HENRY A. DREER, Esq., on "European Horticulture." 1t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ OUR STORE

WILL BE OPENED AS USUAL.

JOHN WANAMAKER,

FINEST CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,

818 AND 820 CHESNUT STREET.

☞ STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

CHARLES BLASIUS,

SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE

WORLD-RENOWNED PIANOS,

AT THE OLD WAREROOMS,

No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET. (4 18tf4p

CLOTHING.

For the Beginning

Of the Early Fall.

TAKE NOTICE, GENTLEMEN!

GENTLEMEN'S SEPTEMBER CLOTHES.

Extensive preparations, Gentlemen.
Gentlemen's Light Fall Suits.
Lower prices, Gentlemen.
Gentlemen's raiment to order.
Great Bargains, Gentlemen.
Gentlemen's Gossamer Overcoats.
Greater Inducements, Gentlemen.
Gentlemen's Satisfaction Assured.
Come and examine, Gentlemen.
Gentlemen can't fail to be pleased.
See the new goods, Gentlemen.
Gentlemen cordially invited.
Immense variety, Gentlemen.
Gentlemen's Complete outfit.

We are ready now with the most Abundant preparations for our Immense Fall Trade. Vast stock of fine Ready-made Clothes. We are prepared as amply in our Great Custom Department, to fill every want of man or boy, with every variety of goods, and unsurpassed choice of style and cut.

COME AND SEE THE

GREAT BROWN HALL.

ROCKHILL & WILSON

603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

CHARLES STOKES & CO.,

No. 824 CHESNUT Street,

CLOTHIER.

LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK OF GOODS FOR CUSTOMER WORK.

ALSO, [6 27tf

FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING.

REFRIGERATORS.

BISMARCK DRINKS PURE WATER.

Our Fritz Drinks Filtered Water.

Louis Napoleon Will Not Poison Himself with Muddy Water.

All American citizens should preserve their health by drinking nothing but the pure limpid water that has passed through

SCHARFF & WOOD'S

Patent Filter and Cooler.

Why! suffer with the Gravel caused by mud?

Why! suffer with Griping Pains caused by drinking Ice water, when by having your water filtered and cooled as nature filters and cools the pure Spring water, you may avoid these ills?

The Schuylkill water is rendered impure by the numerous factories, coal oil refineries, sinks, slaughter houses, dye works, etc. etc., which cluster on its banks.

By forcing this impure water through SCHARFF & WOOD'S PATENT FILTER AND COOLER it is rendered as pure as the waters that run from the mountain rills.

The expense is nothing in comparison to the benefit derived from its use.

In one season it will pay for itself in the saving of ice: it never gets out of order, and will last a life time.

For further particulars send for a circular.

JOHN WOOD, JR., Proprietor.

FRY & HOWELL,

GENERAL AGENTS,

No. 327 WALNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

THE FILTER AND COOLER can be seen in active operation at No. 529 CHESNUT Street, where its workings will be cheerfully explained. 9 1 1m4p

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW SOUTH STREET THEATRE, SOUTH Street, below Sixteenth.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 6,

The Eminent Tragedian, MR. J. B. ROBERTS, in his great role of IAGO, in Shakespeare's tragedy, in 5 acts, of OTHELLO.

Supported by Emilie Yates Leicester, Miss Susie Schenck, and a full and efficient Company.

Admission, 25, 50, and 75 cents.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Begins at 8. 1*

MILLINERY, ETC.

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET.

Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Gimp, Hair Pamela and Straw Round and Pyramid Hats; Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc. 1 4

NOTICE! CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

The 2 P. M. Express Train to Atlantic City will be discontinued from this date,

Aug. 29, 1870.

9 2 5t D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

THE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,

No. 3917 LOCUST Street,

will be reopened September 12, by

MRS. A. J. RUSSELL and MISS MELISSA GREGORY.

9 6 12t*

The Perfection of the Art of Refining Whiskies.

P. HEVNER, Sole Proprietor, for the State of Pennsylvania, of the

CELEBRATED "P. P." WHISKIES,

Nos. 246 S. FRONT and 117 DOCK St., Phila.

It has been clearly demonstrated that all Liquors distilled by the ordinary methods contain a very large percentage of impurities; the degree of heat that must necessarily be employed, decomposing, disengaging and vaporizing all the baneful elements and noxious gases contained in the mash, which when condensed form the deleterious fusel oil so detrimental to life and health; but, when indulged in to excess, the result is *Brain Fever, Delirium Tremens, Apoplexy, Insanity, etc.* Consequently Liquors, as ordinarily distilled, are apt, even when only used sparingly as a stimulant, to create *Nausea, Sick Headache, Inflammation*, and *Kidney Diseases*.

The "P. P." Whiskies, on the contrary, "stimulate and cheer" without unduly exciting the brain or injuring the coats of the stomach. They are distilled from the choicest product of the Cereals *in vacuo*, the pressure of the atmosphere being reduced from 15 lbs. to 2 lbs. to the square inch; consequently a temperature of only about 90 degrees of heat is required in the operation. The process is entirely mechanical, no ACIDS, CHARCOAL, ESSENCES, EXTRACTS, DRUGS OR CHEMICALS OF ANY DESCRIPTION BEING USED—hence the "P. P." Whiskies are not only delicate in flavor, but pure, wholesome, and innocuous as a beverage, retaining in simple purity the flavor of the cereals from which they were distilled.

The "P. P." Whiskies have been tested by some of the most eminent of the Medical Faculty, by Analytical Chemists, and by the best judges of Liquors in the United States, and pronounced *perfectly pure and wholesome*, and especially desirable for Family use and *Medical purposes*.

Members of the medical faculty, the trade, and the public generally are cordially invited to call and inspect the machinery and process, and examine the liquors and the impurities extracted, at the Refinery and Warerooms, Nos. 246 South FRONT and 117 DOCK Street.

This is the only process in operation in the State of Pennsylvania for refining whiskies in "*vacuo*." 7 30 stuthsptf P. HEVNER.

GROCERIES, ETC.

FINE GROCERIES.

E. BRADFORD CLARKE,

SUCCESSOR TO

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT,

Is ready to wait upon his regular patrons and the public generally

WITH A FULL SUPPLY OF THE BEST QUALITY OF

FINE GROCERIES.

And will endeavor to meet their wants with the best goods at the LOWEST CASH PRICES. 9 1 thstutf4p

FINE VINEGARS FOR PICKLING.

LONDON MALT VINEGAR,

FRENCH WHITE WINE VINEGAR,

VERY OLD AND PURE CIDER VINEGAR,

AT

JAMES R. WEBB'S,

S. E. Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH,

8 21 stuth3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

TO FAMILIES GOING TO THE COUNTRY.

We offer a full stock of the

Finest Groceries to Select From,

And at the LOWEST CASH PRICES. Packed securely and delivered at any of the Depots.

COUSTY'S East End Grocery

No. 118 South SECOND St.,

8 17 thsts BELOW CHESNUT STREET.

WHITE PRESERVING BRANDY,

PURE CIDER AND WINE VINEGAR,

GREEN GINGER, MUSTARD SEED, SPICES, ETC.

All the requisites for preserving and pickling purposes.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

11 7t Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

PAPER HANGINGS.

PAPER HANGINGS

THAT WILL WASH.

After years of experiment we can now offer to the trade and public PATENT WASHABLE PLAIN TINTS, which we guarantee will stand washing with a soft brush or sponge, and which require no preparation previous to or after hanging. They need no varnishing, thus preserving their delicate shades free from the hard gloss which is given by varnish.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AT

JOHN H. LONGSTRETH'S,

No. 12 North THIRD St.,

9 6 12t4p Sole Agent for Washable Tints.

FOR SALE.

CHESNUT STREET BOOKSTORE,

No. 734 CHESNUT Street.

CLOSING OUT SALE.

STORE FOR RENT.

FIXTURES FOR SALE.

Possession given at once if desired. In the meantime we shall dispose of our large and well-assorted stock of Books at

ENORMOUS REDUCTIONS.

Standard Works at one-half the usual prices.

NEW BOOKS SUPPLIED AT COST.

D. ASHMEAD, Agent.

9 3 stuth 3t 4p No. 734 CHESNUT Street.

SPECTACLES,

Microscopes, Telescopes, Thermometers, Mathematical, Surveying, Philosophical and Drawing Instruments, at reduced prices.

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,

No. 924 CHESNUT Street,

7 30 mwf4p PHILADELPHIA.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the name and style of STERLING & CO. (successors of the late firm of Sterling & Wildman), for the purpose of carrying on a General Banking Business at the old stand, No. 119 S. THIRD Street.

R. B. STERLING.
W. H. WOOLVERTON.

Philadelphia, Sept. 1. 9 1 6t

GAS FIXTURES.

BAKER, ARNOLD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS

OF

GAS FIXTURES,

CHANDELIERS,

PENDANTS,

BRACKETS, ETC.,

Of Every Design.

SALESROOMS,

No. 710 CHESNUT Street,

MANUFACTORY,

S. W. Corner TWELFTH and BROWN,

8 22 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

CORNELIUS & SONS'

RETAIL SALESROOMS,

821 CHERRY Street

Philadelphia,

CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, Etc.

OF

Superior Styles and Finish

AT

Wholesale and Retail.

WE HAVE NO STORE OR SALESROOM ON CHESNUT STREET. [7 19 tuths3mrp

CORNELIUS & SONS.

COAL.

THE LEHIGH COAL AND

Navigation Company

Is now prepared to deliver to families in any part of the city or Germantown their well-known

"OLD COMPANY LEHIGH COAL,"

OR THE

Newport Coal,

From their mines in the Wyoming Valley.

As the Company MINES, TRANSPORTS AND SELLS its own Coal, the public are assured of GOOD QUALITY, FULL WEIGHT, AND PROMPT DELIVERY.

Parties buying Coal at the

PRESENT LOW PRICES

Can have it delivered at such time as best suits them during the present season.

Orders received at the Company's Office,

No. 122 South SECOND Street,

AT THEIR COAL YARDS,

No. 904 RICHMOND Street,

8 26 1m] AMERICA Street, above Diamond,

Or at the Yard of J. T. Roberts & Bro., Germantown

$5·50.

LARGE NUT

White Ash, Pure and Clean.

Give it a Trial.

MITCHELL & WROTH'S

COAL DEPOT,

N. E. Cor. NINTH and GIRARD Ave.,

9 2 1m4p PHILADELPHIA.

ANTHRACITE COAL, TON OF 2240 LBS. DELIVERED, LEHIGH, Broken and Egg, $8·00; Stove, $8·25; LOCUST MOUNTAIN, Broken and Egg, $6·75 Stove, $6·75; SHAMOKIN and LORBERRY Nut to carters at low prices.

EASTWICK & BROTHER,

Office, No. 228 DOCK Street; Yards, cor. TWENTY-SECOND and WASHINGTON Av. 8 20rp tf

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

American and Foreign

BANKERS,

ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.

Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris. [3

STOCKS, LOANS, ETC. BOUGHT AND SOLD AT THE BOARD OF BROKERS, BY GEORGE J. BOYD,

7 14 thstu3m* No. 18 S. THIRD Street.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5, 1870.

Suicide of a Woman's-Rights Woman.

In the suicide, a few days ago, of Mrs. Mary Macdonald, a woman's rights woman of this city, the enemy of woman's rights women will discover an argument in his own favor. He will assert that the "rash act" was induced, not by sufferings that are common to all women, as of a portion of humanity, but by sufferings peculiar to the sex that hankers after a sixteenth amendment. He will declare that Mrs. Macdonald, however fit she may have been by nature to render a husband happy, had her fitness therefor destroyed by the false teaching of the class of feminine reformers among whom she enrolled herself. He will swear that in all probability she never sewed a button on a shirt; never baked a loaf of bread that was not heavy; never allowed her husband to smoke a cigar or pipe in the house; made herself not only mistress of the house, but master; constituted herself cashier, and controlled the domestic expenses; and did everything a "lop-sided" woman could do to make wretched the men and boys of her household, and to educate the girls to become prototypes of herself. In the absence of all positive information in regard to that most unhappy and mistaken woman, I am not prepared to maintain the truth or the falsity of such allegations. My knowledge and belief are limited to the fact that on last Friday evening Mr. Macdonald, upon coming home, found the windows and doors of his residence locked; that, the hour then being 6, he lay down in an adjacent wood-shed to rest until his wife, who, he thought, was out visiting, should make her appearance; that, unconsciously, he fell asleep, and did not wake until ten; that then, seeing no change in the doors and windows, he became alarmed and sought an entrance by force; and that, upon penetrating to the bath-room, he found his wife dead in the bath-tub, with two razor wounds on her left arm and one across her throat. Some garments which she evidently intended should be used to bury her in were spread out in the adjacent room. Here, too, was found an unsealed letter, addressed in very affectionate terms to the husband. No one appears to be able to give any adequate reason why she should have killed herself. Her home-life is believed to have been happy. She was a woman of talent and influence. To charge with the responsibility of the act the doctrines which she had so long advocated would be a silly display of scandal and prejudice.

Still, an act like this, the foolishness of which is swallowed up and lost sight of in the profound and touching tragedy of it, is not calculated to increase the respect of the average mind for the cause of Woman Suffrage, which, just at this time, needs all the assistance it can get. The majority of the people with whom Mrs. Macdonald was brought in contact, and who neither had nor have any settled conviction of the good and glory of women's voting, will be blind to such moral and religious beauty as her life, otherwise, may have possessed for them, and the progress of the cause will be retarded in a corresponding proportion. I do not know what private grief she may have had to endure, and would not willingly say a word calculated to do injustice to her memory, but the manner of her death obviously reads the warning that feminine suffragists do not strengthen their cause by thus implying that their private lives and public careers are failures, and that there is nothing worth living for. ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Mr. Forrest as "Richelieu."

Mr. Forrest commenced an engagement at the Walnut last evening, with a large audience in attendance to witness his personation of "Richelieu." Bulwer's play, when placed beside the works of the Elizabethan dramatists, appears mean and poor as a piece of writing. Much of its sentiment is the merest clap-trap, and its characters are those of a second-rate French novel, with the remotest possible connection with the actual historical personages whose names they bear. With all its defects, however, *Richelieu* is a capital acting play, and viewed from this one standpoint, it is superior to many of the historical dramas of men of far greater genius than Bulwer, not excepting even a number of those of Shakespeare himself. The plot is interesting and admirably suited for exhibiting all the sides of "Richelieu's" many-sided character, and the portrait of the "Cardinal Duke" himself, if not exactly in harmony with what history tells us of him, is sufficiently near the truth for stage purposes. In the hands of a great actor it becomes a great and imposing figure that is fit to be placed beside the loftiest creations of the dramatic art, and by the general consent of Mr. Forrest's warmest admirers, it stands at the head of his repertoire. There is a grandeur and dignity about Mr. Forrest's "Richelieu" that no other actor who has ever undertaken the *role* has approached. But while the sterner features of the "Cardinal" are impressed most forcibly upon the spectator, it is no common pleasure to watch with what fine art the actor delineates the softer side of his character, and blends his ambition, his love for France, his unscrupulousness, his contempt for the King and the courtiers who dispute his authority, his fatherly affection for the orphan girl committed to his care, his vanity, his humor, his cunning, and his undaunted courage into one harmonious whole. Mr. Forrest was in splendid condition last evening, and it has been long since he has given a more superb personation of one of the greatest actors who ever played a part on the imposing stage of French history.

Mr. Forrest was very fairly supported by Miss Lillie, who appeared as "Julie de Mortemar." This lady is more womanly in appearance than when she last appeared here, and she has made a visible improvement as an actress. Her performance was graceful, animated, and expressive, although a little affected and stagy. Mr. Harris made a respectable "De Mauprat," and Mr. Morrison gave a good melo-dramatically villanous personation of "Baradas." Mr. B. W. Turner, a new member of the company, made a favorable impression by the intelligent manner in which he acted the part of "Huguet."

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Forrest will appear this evening as "Virginius."

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE an attractive programme will be presented this evening.

AT THE ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE a minstrel performance will be given this evening.

AT THE AMERICAN a variety entertainment will be given this evening.

CITY ITEMS.

ENTIRE LINEN SUITS FOR FIVE DOLLARS.
ENTIRE LINEN SUITS FOR FIVE DOLLARS.
ENTIRE LINEN SUITS FOR FIVE DOLLARS.
All kinds of Summer Clothing better in Cut, Make, and Fit than any other Stock of Ready-made Clothing in Philadelphia, and sold at prices
GUARANTEED LOWER THAN ANY OTHER.
Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets, } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.—During the travelling season, if our patrons will kindly inform us, either by telegram or letter, of their intended arrival, we can be better prepared for their comfort.

In accordance with the reduction in the value of gold, the transient board at the St. James is reduced to Four Dollars per day.

PROPRIETOR ST. JAMES HOTEL.

IF LIFE AND HEALTH CAN BE ESTIMATED by dollars and cents, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for all diseases with which children are afflicted, is worth its weight in gold. It relieves the child from pain, invigorates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, and carries the infant safely through the critical period of teething.

WE have been using the Old Dominion Table Sauce, and find it just what it is represented to be—the luxury of the season. It is manufactured by S. J. Torbert, corner Arch and Water streets.

DO NOT DO IT, in fact you must not do it. It would be wrong for any lady or gentleman to attempt to purchase clothing for their sons or themselves without first examining the large and superior stock at Rockhill & Wilson's, and if they do not find it superior in quality, cut, make, and trimmings, and at lower price than any other clothing establishment in the city, don't purchase. Our beautiful and substantial all-wool heavy cloth and cassimere suits, for fall and winter, which are going off by thousands, both in the city and country, all for $15, coat, vest and pants. They astonish the trade to understand how we furnish them at the price. It is hardly necessary to say anything in regard to our customer department. That is so well and favorably known that every gentleman in the city is posted.
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
Great Brown Stone Clothing Hall,
Nos. 603 and 605 Chesnut street.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

NOT TO BE DETECTED.—The hues imparted to gray heads by PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, are as vivid as those of nature, and the change is not effected by a disregard of cleanliness, as is the case with the other hair-coloring preparations, the VITALIA being eminently clean. No sediment. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

DIED.

JONES.—On the 3d instant, CLARA L. JONES, in the 27th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her mother's residence, No. 710 East Cumberland street, on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock. To proceed to Milestown Church.

☞ ROOMS OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, NO. 1105 CHESNUT STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6, 1870.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Central Committee, held this day, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That this Committee recommend the reconvening of the Republican Convention of the Second Congressional District of Pennsylvania, and that Charles A. Miller, of this committee, act as temporary chairman until a permanent organization is effected, and that John McClintock, of the Seventh ward; William King, of the Eighth ward; and George Truman, of the Tenth ward, be a committee to determine who are entitled to seats in said convention.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this Committee give notice of the time and place of the meeting of this Convention, and that said meeting shall be held on TUESDAY, the 13th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., at the usual place of holding Congressional Conventions in said District, provided the hall can be obtained; if not, the Chairman of this Committee to designate the place.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this Committee furnish to each of the gentlemen who were candidates before the Congressional Convention of the Second District of 15th June, a copy of these resolutions.

WM. R. LEEDS, Chairman.
CHARLES A. MILLER,
ROBERT C. TITTERMARY,
WILLIAM ELLIOTT.

1t

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,

The Elegant Marble Residence,

No. 1300 ARCH Street.

Apply to M. NEWKIRK,
9 6 5t* No. 320 WALNUT Street.

BROAD STREET PROPERTY FOR SALE.

HANDSOME BROWN-STONE RESIDENCE, southwest corner of Broad and Thompson streets, three stories, with French roof, containing all modern improvements, newly frescoed and painted throughout.

ALSO, HANDSOME BROWN-STONE RESIDENCE, west side of Broad, above Master street, nearly finished; lot 50 by 200 feet to Carlisle street.

ALSO, Lot west side Broad, above Vine street, 100 by 200 feet. Also, west side Broad, above Thompson street, 150 by 209 feet. Also, east side Broad street, 100 by 528 feet to Thirteenth street.

ALSO, LARGE BUILDING on Dock street, known as "Jones Hotel;" will be rented and altered to suit tenant.

R. J. DOBBINS,
8 18 thstu *Ledger* Building.

"ST. ALBAN'S PLACE."—A FEW MORE houses in this beautiful street will be offered for rent on moderate terms. The street is a new one, extending from Twenty-third to Twenty-fourth, north of Catharine. The houses are medium size, and have all the modern conveniences. Facing a park adorned with fountains, vases, and flowers, they are especially attractive and present great inducements as a place of residence. Several of them are already occupied. Applicants for those now offered will inquire at office of JOSEPH JAMES, No. 801 GRAY'S FERRY Road, corner Catharine street, or to C. M. S. LESLIE, No. 717 SANSOM Street. Get out of South street cars at Gray's Ferry road and walk down two squares to the house, or get out of Pine street cars at Twenty-second, with a pass over their Gray's Ferry branch to the houses. 1t

FOR SALE.

A NEW AND ELEGANT BROWN-STONE RESIDENCE, East side of Logan Square. Replete with every convenience. Inquire at premises.

Lot 22 by 150 feet. 9 2 1m

WEST PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, HANDSOME BROWN-STONE MANSARD ROOF RESIDENCES,

4114 Spruce street, possession October 10.
4116 Spruce street, immediate possession.

C. J. FELL & BRO.,
9 6 tuths 1m 120 South FRONT Street.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY No. 1013 CHESNUT STREET—Lot 24 feet 6 inches front; 168 feet deep to back street. The house is large and conveniently arranged, and with a small outlay would produce a handsome rental. Immediate possession. Terms easy.

EDWARD C. DIEHL,
9 6 tuthsat* No. 530 WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR City Property, one of the finest FARMS in the country.

R. J. DOBBINS,
8 18 thstu tf *Ledger* Building.

TO RENT.

FOR SALE CHEAP—HOUSE No. 235 ELLA Street, Nineteenth ward. Three stories, high steps; gas all through the house; bath, hot and cold water, and heated from Baltimore stove in all the upper rooms; large yard. Apply to A. GLASS, No. 1141 N. SECOND Street. 9 3 4t

TO LET—DWELLING, THREE-STORY brick, back buildings, newly papered and painted, No. 407 N. Sixth street. Rent $500. Apply to P. MADEIRA, No. 135 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. Open 10 o'clock and 3 o'clock afternoon. 9 5 3t*

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S PIANOS,

Grand, Square and Upright.

ALSO,

Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs.

AN ELEGANT STOCK AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

J. E. GOULD,

8 26 No. 926 CHESNUT STREET.

PIANIST FOR MUSICAL ENTERTAINMETS or Dancing Soirees, No. 110 S. ELEVENTH Street. 18 3t 1m
Reference—Mr. Boner, No. 1102 Chesnut street.

THIRD EDITION

THE CONDITION OF PARIS

Proclamation of Citizen Keratry.

No French Blood to be Shed

Except on the Battle-field

The Resistless Prussians.

Proclamation to the People of Paris.

PARIS, Sept. 6.—The Prefect of Police has issued the following proclamation to the policemen and inhabitants of Paris:—"After being for eighteen years crushed under cruel blows the traditions interrupted on the 18th Brumaire and 2d of December are at last resumed. The Deputies of the Left, after the withdrawal of their colleagues, have by a malority proclaimed

A Decree of Decheance,

and soon afterwards the republic was proclaimed from the Hotel de Ville. The revolution which has just taken place has been a pacific one. It was undersood that no French blood should flow, except on the field of battle. It has for its object, as in 1792, the

Repression of the Foreign For.

It behooves, therefore, the inhabitants of Paris, by their self-possession and the manliness of their attitude, to continue to show themselves equal to the task they and the nation have undertaken. For this reason, invested by the Government with powers that have been so much abused under previous *regimes*, I invite the inhabitants of Paris to the exercise of those

Political Rights

which they have just reconquered to the fullest extent possible, consistent with wisdom and moderation, to show France and the world that we are indeed

Worthy of Liberty.

Our duty in the circumstances in which we have been placed is, above all, to remember that the country is in danger, and that France under the auspices of republican liberty is prepared to

Vanquish or Die.

I am certain that my powers will only be used to defend you from the blows of those who seek to betray the country. KERATRY.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—Stocks weak. Money, 4@6 per cent. Gold, 114¾. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 113; do. 1864, do., 111⅛; do. 1865, do., 111⅝; do. 1865, new, 110¾; do. 1867, 110⅝; do. 1868, 110⅞; 10-40s, 106⅞; Virginia 6s, new, 67½; Missouri 6s, 90; Canton, 61¼; Cumberland preferred, 30; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 95⅝; Erie, 23½; Reading, 96¾; Adams Express, 66¾; Michigan Central, 118; Michigan Southern, 92¾; Illinois Central, 135½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 105¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 113¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 94; Western Union Telegraph, 34¾.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—Cotton quiet but firm; sales 500 bales middling uplands at 20¾c; middling Orleans at 20¾c. Flour is without decided change; sales 7000 barrels. Wheat firmer but quiet. Corn dull and drooping; sales of 28,000 bushels new mixed Western at 82@83½c. Oats dull; sales of 22,000 bushels State at 49@54c.; Western at 48@50c. Beef quiet. Pork nominal. Lard dull; steam, 16@16½; kettle, 17@17½c. Whisky quiet at 94c.

CONDITIONS OF PEACE.

Remarkable Interview with Count Bismarck—Bismarck's Views on the Situation—Prussia to Hold Strasburg and Metz.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 5.—The following is an account of a conversation held with Count Bismarck by the special correspondent of the *Tribune* who described the battle of Sedan:—

KING OF PRUSSIA'S HEADQUARTERS, NEAR SEDAN Sept. 2.—The first question asked on the hill of Chevange after we knew what a magnificent victory we had won was, what terms will be demanded of France by Count von Bismarck. There have been speculations and rumors enough. Fortunately, I am able to give a very clear account of Count Bismarck's views as stated by himself. I had a long conversation with him on the subject only four days before the victory at Sedan, that is, on the 25th of August. The substance of it I am at liberty to make public. I had received a file of papers from England and had forwarded those of latest date, at the Chancellor's request, for his perusal. On going to claim my papers in the evening at his Excellency's quarters, I was asked to step in and sit down. I found Count Bismarck at a deal table covered with papers, journals, orders, maps and cigar boxes, busily smoking the cigar which never seems to quit his lips.

He apologized politely for keeping on his white and yellow forage cap, saying that he had only that instant come in from a long walk around the prettily situated town of Clermont, where we were then quartered, and that he was afraid of taking cold if he remained uncovered. After a little talk about the war, very interesting but which would be out of place here, and inquiries on my part as to the recovery of his son, who has been slightly wounded, I broke ground by asking Count Bismarck what would likely to be the conditions of peace demanded by the King of Prussia's Government.

He answered at once, with great apparent frankness, and in the clearest manner. I suppose I need hardly remind your readers that Count Bismarck speaks capital English, so that there could be no possibility of my misunderstanding him.

"There are three courses open to us," he said, "with regard to peace with France. We must stop the possibility of another so unprovoked and uncalled-for attack by the French nation or the French government on our common Fatherland. No Minister who failed to do this could hold office for a week, for the opinion of all Germany would be against him. There are, as I have said, three ways of stopping an attack on the Rhine provinces.

"First, We might make Alsace and Lorraine a neutral State like Luxemburg or Belgium, extending from the former county to Switzerland, and so separating France and Prussia by a group of neutral States; but I confess it appears to me that neutrality of the existing small States is already so difficult to protect and is at every moment capable of so many and such dangerous complications that I do not think it would be worth while to make more neutral States, and so multiply frontiers and frontiers.

"Secondly, We might annex Alsace and Lorraine, and hold them as conquered territory. But I am sure that this would not be looked on favorably by the majority of my German fellow-countrymen. We are all most anxious to complete our unity; but we do not want any people among us who are unwilling members of the German nation. That the Alsacians would be most disloyal subjects of the King of Prussia, in spite of the great majority of them speaking the German language and being of Teutonic origin, there can be no doubt.

"Thirdly, There remains to us, then, as a third course, to take Metz and Strasburg and to keep them. This is what we shall do. Strasburg particularly is absolutely needful for the protection of South Germany, which is at the mercy of a French army. So long as France possesses Strasburg, there is nothing to stop a French invading army. Now, it would be very unfair if we were to leave our South German brethren unprotected after they have fought so bravely and well by our side in this campaign. Then again by holding Strasburg we could always prevent any movement on the Rhine. We should be able not only to march an army by the valley of the Main on Paris, but to take a French army marching on Mayence or Coblentz in flank and rear. So we have besieged Strasburg vigorously; and when we have got the old Germantown back again we shall make a Gibraltar of it."

"But allow me to suggest," I said, "that the cession of Strasburg is not a thing to which France will be easily reconciled; all the more because it is as you say 'the key of France on the east.'"

"My dear sir," was the reply, "you have been with us continually since our entry into France. I have heard you constantly talking French. Now, have you not clearly seen that it would be difficult for the French to be more angry with us for our victories over them than they already are. No, not if we were encamped in the Bois de Boulogne itself. And just because they are and will be for many a year to come very sore against us, we must take care not to leave in their hands the means of doing us a mischief.

"When you meet a drunken man in the streets, what do you do if he is mischievous? Call a policeman, don't you? Well, Strasburg and Metz will have to be our policemen, and good stout ones, too."

"It is curious," I remarked, "how much the French do hate the Prussians, and what stories they tell and believe about you. I have lived a great deal in Paris, and I know there are told there as facts some fables which are all but incredible."

"Yes," answered Count Bismarck, "we have taken the place of the English thirty, nay twenty years ago. But as they have come to forget their hatred of perfidious Albion, so they will have to find some day or other that there is some good in us. Also, it seems as if the French nation stood in constant need of a bugbear to vent their wrath upon. For the moment we are the bugbears."

I ventured then to say, "I see that the people are in great fright in England lest your Excellency should cast a covetous eye upon Holland."

"Yes, I am aware that is an English idea," replied the Count; "but, like other English ideas, it is not accepted out of the country of its birth. We want nothing in Germany that is not German, and Holland certainly is not German. Already Possen is looked upon with no friendly eye by many of my countrymen as a non-Teutonic province. There is no fear of our taking Holland—as little as there is of the French taking Belgium."

Now, I fancied I saw a quiet twinkle of satisfaction in Count Bismarck's eye as he added the above last word; and perhaps I may as well let it be the last word of my report.

FOURTH EDITION

SACKING THE TUILERIES.

An Orderly but Inquisitive Mob.

How the Empress Left.

Ingratitude of Her Favorites

High Jinks by the Rioters

The Prince Imperial in London.

Napoleon on His Travels.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The "Times" on the Situation.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The London *Times* says:—"We have every good wish for the French statesmen now seeking to re-establish the government and preserve order. We expect, as a matter of course, that a new constitution will be made."

Mad'lle Christine Nilson

has sailed for New York.

Course of Freights.

As an indication of the course of freights, a large guano vessel is loading rags for the United States at Konigsberg at 48 shillings per ton, and freights are solicited at that figure.

The Council of the Vatican.

The Professors of the Roman Catholic Theology, convened at Nuremberg, demand a new council to revise the unlawful proceedings of the Council of the Vatican.

Telegraphic Delays

are not peculiar to France. Berardy, the proprietor of the *Independance Belge*, writes to his Government furiously on such tardiness as four days between France and Brussels.

The Burning of the Strasburg Library.

one of the most useful and valuable in Europe, owing to rarity of its treasures, seems to be fully verified.

The Empress.

PARIS, Sept. 6.—It is now positively asserted that the Empress left Paris on Sunday afternoon. She was going to Belgium to rejoin the Prince Imperial. She quitted the palace by the entrance on the quay, having with her but a servant.

Advised to Sign Her Abdication.

In the morning Ferdinand de Lesseps, relative of the Empress, went to her and advised that she sign her abdication. She seemed to agree to this, and, taking the project of the act, went to the Hall where the Ministers sat in council. They all declared she must not sign the paper.

The Princess Clotilde,

say the journals, was the last of the Imperial family to leave the Palace. She has gone to Prangins, where her children are.

A Hasty Exit from the Tuileries.

It was evident from the appearance of the rooms in the Palace that the departure of the Empress was hasty. Trunks were piled about in various places, band-boxes and articles of apparel were lying about in disorder, and the bed was not made.

In the Emperor's Room

were a number of hats. On all sides were empty cigar boxes, a great number of phials containing phosphate of iron, books, papers, a revolver case and piles of journals.

In the room of

The Prince Imperial

were his books, and an unfinished historical exercise written in a plain round hand. On the floor his leaden soldiers were lying about.

The Old Cry.

It is stated that an official remaining in charge in the palace said that all those whom the Empress had so favored deserted her, and not one remained to see her off.

Junkettings in the Palace.

Nothing inside the palace was injured. Some of the National Garde required the cooks to prepare them a meal and drank some of the wine in the Imperial cellars, but nothing else was touched. The letter "N" on the railings about the palace was torn off or covered with rags and handkerchiefs. A strong force is posted in front of the new Academy of Music to prevent the mob injuring that building.

No Excesses Permitted.

The Provisional Government makes known that it will permit no such excesses.

Popular Ovations.

Victor Hugo and Cernuschi have returned to Paris. The former received an ovation.

The Prussian Advance.

PARIS, Sept. 6.—The Minister of the Interior has received a despatch dated Muhlhouse, stating that the enemy had appeared at several points, crossing the Rhine in that vicinity. The Garde Nationale and other bodies were going to meet them. The enemy had also appeared at Neufchatean in the Department of Cote d'Or.

The Spanish Cortes Convened.

MADRID, Sept. 6.—It is reported that, in view of the circumstances, the Constitutional Cortes have been called in session for the 15th of September. The Regent has returned to this city. The press counsels moderation.

The Prince Imperial in London.

LONDON, Sept. 6—(Special to New York *Telegram*.)—The Prince Imperial reached London this morning. His arrival at the Charing Cross Railroad terminus was unexpected, and therefore did not excite the attention of the populace. The Prince was attended by his suite. He appeared to be suffering from recent indisposition. The ordinary carriages of the railroad station were used for the conveyance of the Prince and his suite, who were driven to Morley's Hotel, where they will make a temporary stay.

The Prussians at Muhlhausen.

MUHLHAUSEN, Sept. 6.—The Prussians appeared at several points of the arrondissement to-day. They crossed the Rhine opposite Kembs, a suburb of Muhlhausen. The National Guard of the city, with sharpshooters in advance, hastened to meet them and repel the progress of the invader.

Prussia on English Neutrality.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—Prussian papers continue their assaults on England's intrusive intervention and what they call English neutrality.

The Spanish Troubles.

MADRID, Sept. 5.—The Carlists are very strong in the Basque provinces of Spain. At Catallas a band of Carlists, numbering at least one thousand, was seen a day or two ago.

There is great excitement here over the news from Paris. Perfect order is maintained, but there is the greatest anxiety to learn the details.

A band of 600 Carlists was attacked and beaten yesterday near Navarro. Several of them were captured, among whom were some priests with arms in their hands.

Another band of 3000 was encountered in the province of Biscay. These insurgents were attempting to destroy a railroad, but were attacked by Government troops and routed. The Unionists are attacking Federal Prim mercilessly. They say the only public service possible for him now is to resign.

It is rumored that a conspiracy has been discovered on the part of the adherents of the Duke of Montpensier.

The Present Difficulty.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says the difficulty now is, shall France, rid of her Emperor, be made to pay for his sins by sacrificing Alsace and Lorraine? The difficulty is presently to be resolved by the Prussian advance to Paris.

The Duc de Gramont in England.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The Duke de Gramont's arrival at Dover is reported.

England in a Hurry.

England is ready to invite the new government at Paris to join in a Chinese expedition.

Napoleon in Germany.

COLOGNE, Sept. 6.—At 2 o'clock this afternoon the French Emperor passed here without stopping, the engines having been changed outside the city. The train consisted of ten cars. It left Verviers at 11 o'clock this morning and Aix-la-Chapelle at noon. Another long train, with the Imperial household, preceded it. The various railway stations were thronged with crowds of people, who were curious to catch a glimpse of the Emperor.

The Roman Question.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—Ex-Minister Chevreau has arrived at Brussels.

The Italian Government has been engaged for some time abroad with negotiations on the Roman question.

Relief of the Sick and Wounded.

The authorities of Brussels have voted 100,000 francs for the sick and wounded of both armies.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

A Yacht Ashore.

BOSTON, Sept. 6.—The steam yacht Alice Ross, of New York, Captain Davis, while going from the Isle of Shoals to Boston, went ashore on Coffin's Beach at 2 o'clock on Sunday morning, and became a total loss. She came to anchor in Ipswich Bay on account of a thick fog, and as night came on the wind increased, and the sea being very rough she parted both cables, and was driven ashore on the beach, the crew barely escaping with their lives. She was owned by A. C. Alvord, Jr., of New York, and was valued at $16,000. Some $500 worth of property from the yacht was saved.

FROM NEW YORK.

Suicide.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Sept. 6.—The daughter of Peter B. Lupton, residing with Mrs. Sears, in Sandburgh, Sullivan county, N. Y., shot herself Sunday and died on Monday. The cause was love, disappointment, and desertion.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Business in Motion.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Allison, P. J.

The Grand Jury was this morning completed by the return of the special *venire* issued yesterday, and Mr. L. H. O'Hara was appointed foreman. The Grand Jurors were briefly charged as to the general duties required of them, and then discharged to business.

The first case put on trial was that of John Knight, a young married man, accused of the theft of three ears of green corn. Mr. Hoffman, the prosecutor, complained that about 4 o'clock one morning in July he saw the prisoner pull three ears of corn from the field and run into the house of his father-in-law, a Mr. Boyd. The defense proved that it was a case of mistaken identity, and at the time of this occurrence the defendant, an honest and hard-working young man, was in his room sound asleep. The jury, of course, rendered a verdict of not guilty.

Colored Foreigner Naturalized.

This morning, J. Alexander Simpson, Esq., brought into Court a colored man named John D. Moore, a native of Barbadoes, who applied for naturalization. At examination proved that everything in his case had been regularly attended to, and by the direction of the judge, Mr. Galton, the clerk, administered the oath of naturalization. William D. Forten, colored, was his voucher.

SLIGHT FIRE.—About noon to-day a slight fire occurred at Pollock's carpet factory, Carlton street, below Thirteenth.

ACCIDENT.—At noon to-day W. Summers fell off a wagon in Seventeenth street, above Race, and was run over. He sustained severe injuries, and was removed to his home No. 1350 Hancock street.

NEW PUBLIC BUILDINGS COMMISSION.—The New Public Buildings Commission met at 1 o'clock this afternoon in the Mayor's office and adopted rules and regulations for the government of the commission. Nothing of any public interest transpired.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$5000 Amer Gold	114⅞	15 sh Leh N St	34
$3000 Pa 6s, 2d se.	108	6 sh Penna R	58⅝
$1000 W Jersey R 7s	95⅞	4 do	58⅜
$5000 City 6s, New	101⅝	100 sh Reading R	48⅝
20 sh Leh V R	58⅜	200 do	49¼
20 do	58⅝		

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 C & A m 6s, 89	94⅜	10 sh O C & A R	46
$2000 do	94⅜	2 do	46
$5000 Sun & E 7s	103	10 sh Read R	48¼
10 sh Leh Val R	58⅜	300 do	48⅜
43 do	58⅜	100 do	48⅝
3 sh Penna R	58⅞	100 do	48⅝
12 do	58⅝	300 do	48⅝
3 do	58⅝	500 sh Leh N	34⅜
37 sh C & A R	114⅜	40 sh Lit Sch R	42

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND EXCURSION AROUND NEW YORK BAY AND STATEN ISLAND, GIVING CHOICE OF

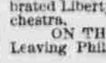
☞ THREE HOURS IN NEW YORK CITY ☜
OR THE TRIP UP THE HUDSON RIVER ABOVE THE FAMOUS PALISADES,

Accompanied by PROFESSOR McCLURG'S celebrated Liberty Silver Cornet Band and Grand Orchestra.

ON THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1870,
Leaving Philadelphia, WALNUT Street Wharf, at 7:30 A. M.

FARE FOR THE EXCURSION.—Single Tickets, $2·50; Gentleman and Lady, $4·50. Can be procured of Professor B. K. McClure, 517 North Tenth street; John T. Brown, 934 North Second street; C. F. Jones, 4903 Main street, Germantown; G. R. Jordan, 1621 Benlah street; A. Bernard, 407 North Fifth street; John Trenwith's Bazaar, 614 Chesnut street; Breuning's Saloon, 337 Chesnut street; United States Hotel, foot of Walnut street; Ticket Office, 828 Chesnut street; and at Ticket Office, Walnut Street Wharf, on the morning of the excursion. 9 3 4t

THURSDAY EXCURSIONS.—



The splendid Steamboat
JOHN A. WARNER
will make an Excursion every Thursday to Beverly, Burlington, and Bristol,
LEAVING CHESNUT STREET WHARF
at 9½ o'clock A. M.
Returning, leaves Bristol at 11¾ A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. A Band of Music will be in attendance. Fare for the Excursion, 30 cents. 7 20 tuwtf

THE SECOND GRAND HOP WILL BE GIVEN to the Excursionists of the Steamer John A. Warner at BATH SPRINGS, Bristol, on THURSDAY, September 8. The boat leaves Chesnut street wharf at 9½ o'clock A. M. 9 3 stu2t

ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
8 22 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street

COLONNADE HOTEL,

FIFTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS.,

ENTIRELY NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, is now ready for permanent or transient guests.

BESSON & SON

HAVE JUST OPENED

FALL GOODS,

Consisting in part of

LYONS GROS GRAIN BLACK SILKS, of all qualities.
AMERICAN GROS GRAIN BLACK SILKS.

ALSO,

BLACK ALL-WOOL POPLIN BIARRITZ.
POPLINS, OTTOMANS, MOUSSLINES, IMPERIALS.
FRENCH MERINOES AND CASHMERES.
SATIN DE CHINES, TAMISES.
SATIN MERINOES, ARMURE ROYALES, Etc.

ALSO,

BLACK ENGLISH BOMBAZINES,
HENRIETTA CLOTHS, AUSTRALIAN CRAPES,
BARATHEAS JANUS CLOTHS, ALPACAS,
BRILLIANTINES, MOHAIRS, ALPACA POPLINS,
Etc. Etc.

ALSO,

ENGLISH CRAPES AND VEILS,
THIBET LONG SHAWLS,
JOUVIN & CO.'S KID GLOVES, Etc.,

With a large stock of

Second Mourning Goods

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Mourning Dry Goods House,

No. 918 CHESNUT Street

9 3 3t PHILADELPHIA.

EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT!

THE CONTINUATION OF THE EUROPEAN WAR WILL UNDOUBTEDLY ADVANCE PRICES OF FOREIGN FABRICS.

We have determined, however, to open our entire FALL STOCK from last season at bargain prices, and give our patrons the benefit, before opening new stock at higher prices.

We shall therefore offer many

REAL BARGAINS

in desirable Dress Goods, among which are:—

One lot Figured Mohairs, 12½c.; worth 20c.
" " Plaid Mohairs, 18c; worth 25c.
" " Striped Poplins, double width, 31c.; worth 44c.
One lot Striped Poplins, 25c.
" " Colored Alpacas, double width, 25c.; worth 37½c.
One lot Colored Poplins, yard wide, slight soil, 50c.; worth 70c.
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FRANCE AND NAPOLEON.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

A great nation is not destroyed in a single campaign, and terrible as the disaster is which has just overtaken the Emperor's armies, we look to see France arise from her humiliation, no longer, it is true, with her old prestige, but with possibilities of future grandeur and a temper chastened by suffering. With abundant natural wealth, developed industries, skill in the arts, and, above all, a brave and generous people, France is hard to crush; we do not believe that external violence will ever bring her permanently very low. Even the defeat under which she is now smarting is only in part the work of the German armies. In the long run Prussia would in any case have been too strong for her, but the beating would not have been so awful and so sudden had not the Empire been rotten at the core, and its apparent military strength a glittering sham. The worst foe to France has been neither Bismarck nor King William, but Louis Napoleon. So to-day but one voice is heard from the defeated French—a cry of execration against the sovereign who has brought them to such a plight, a cry of anger mingled with profound contempt. None have been more violent in their denunciations of the imperial prisoner than Frenchmen who only a few weeks ago were the most ardent of Napoleon's supporters. It was the general remark in this city yesterday that the French-Americans who had hitherto adhered to the dynasty were now the most bitter of its enemies. In a moment the mask has fallen, and Napoleonism appears what it really is.

The whole career of the ex-Emperor has been a series of false pretenses. When he first offered himself to the French nation at Strasburg, when he landed at Boulogne with his tame eagle, when he took the oath faithfully to administer a republican government, when he made himself Emperor by pretending to crush a fictitious conspiracy, when he deluded the nation with the farce of *plebiscite* and the show of unreal reforms, and more than all when he claimed heirship in the military genius of his uncle, he was acting huge shams, sometimes full of ridicule, sometimes full of disaster. It has cost France a good deal to learn all this; but Napoleon is found out at last, after he has corrupted the country, disorganized every branch of the administration, and ruined the army. For eighteen years he has masqueraded in the character of a great commander. It has long been known that he has no ability as a general; it now appears that he has for years had only the appearance of an army—the canker of "personal government" has eaten out its heart. One push from the Prussian sword, and the whole fabric crumbles to pieces, and personal government lies buried in the ruins. The utter overthrow of the system which has brought about the French misfortunes is the best ground for hoping that France will rise again to greatness and prosperity under better auspices.

SOME LESSONS FROM DEFEAT.

From the N. Y. Times.

The misfortunes of great nations are often their best instructors. Prussia would never have been what it is now, but for Jena and the humiliation which succeeded it. It needed that disgrace to break up its rotten aristocracy and to cause the kingdom to be entirely reorganized. In our own civil war, we can see clearly now that the defeat of Bull Run, which appeared so utterly prostrating when it took place, was necessary to excite the deepest earnestness, and to stimulate the most thorough organization for the national cause, and to uproot our great evil—slavery. British history has been full of defeats which, in their final results, have been better than victories. In France itself, nothing but the calamities and passionate outbreaks of the first revolution could have broken up the legalized oppression of the peasantry, or purified the social atmosphere of the court. Similar results will in all probability follow the present military failures of the French Government and the misfortunes which have fallen on the people. No right-minded American can look at this time on the calamities of that brilliant nation, remembering all its immortal achievements in the field of literature and science, its great services to modern civilization, and the heroic assistance it gave us in the time of our need, without a profound pity for the wealth destroyed, the arts interrupted, and the thousands of gallant lives uselessly sacrificed in this unfortunate struggle.

It is easy for bystanders to moralize on the misfortunes of their neighbors, and the French will receive henceforth no lack of kindly critical advice from other nations which have not attained their glory or reached the depth of their fall. A fall it unquestionably is, and one of the most astounding in modern history. For a military nation, in the height of its renown and the abundance of its wealth, which had sacrificed all political and popular considerations to welding itself into one gigantic weapon of war, to be stricken to the earth in a six weeks' campaign, and in a war it had itself provoked, and to find its armies beaten, its richest territory overrun, and its capital threatened, if not taken, is one of the most remarkable catastrophes on record. Even in this age of the world, war is the ultimate test of the quality of a nation. It tries its organization, tests the soundness of its administration, and shows what discipline and heroism and devotion lie in each of its citizens. Final victory is the victory; not of brute strength, but of science, of discipline, of individual intelligence, and national resources. That the French will critically search out and thoroughly reform the intellectual defects or mistakes which have caused their reverses, we do not doubt. They are too intelligent a nation to fail in this. There is something darkly ominous now, to those who know the French nature, in the entire silence maintained in regard to the present military regime. Whether the theory that the clamors of the people forced the Emperor into the present war is correct or otherwise, they undoubtedly consider it a point of honor not to abandon their leaders till they have beaten their enemies.

There will be, without doubt, a thorough military reorganization of France. The tools of the Emperor will be thrown aside; the commissariat entirely reformed; perhaps the standing army abolished, and the Prussian system of an armed nation introduced. Not improbably we shall see the Prussian system of an enforced popular education for all established, and an effort put forth to render France more independent of Paris. All that intellect and science can extract from the Prussian methods, which can be imitated in France, will be adopted there, and Gravelotte, in its good effects as well as its disaster, will be the Jena of "the great nation."

Fortunately, in the highest qualities of a race, in personal heroism and readiness to sacrifice themselves for their country, the French have no reason to be ashamed even of this disastrous war. In all their brilliant past no fields have been rendered more brilliant by the heroism of the common soldier and the devotion of the officer than these which have been the scenes of almost unvarying defeat. But there are moral defects which have occasioned this great disaster to the French nation, and they are deeper and not so easily probed by those who would restore her to her former estate. Perhaps, indeed, they are beyond the reach of any reform. M. Thiers has himself declared that, much as the whole people were jealous of the success of the Prussians, they would never have been forced into the war "at present" had the subject been allowed to be discussed in the Corps Legislatif. The thing which is utterly incomprehensible to foreigners, at least of Anglo-Saxon origin, is that a powerful nation, with a highly intelligent governing class, should allow itself for twenty years to be utterly at the beck of a military adventurer of doubtful character and destitute of genius, and should permit him to expose all their vast resources and their well-earned fame to such calamities and disgraces as the present. The fettering of free thought for the last two decades, the persecutions of the great instructor of the populace, a free press; the crowding of all offices and the Legislature with the tools of the Emperor; the contemptible character of the officials who pretended to lead a great nation, and the final cheat of the *plebiscitum*, have their fitting and logical close in the disgraceful campaign of 1870. All these wrongs and oppressions were patiently endured—indeed may be said to have been created—by the will of a people calling itself the most civilized in Europe.

There is here a lack of true moral and political independence, a capacity of being dazzled by the show of a great name, and a love for the mere trappings of a military rule, which show a superficial character that is no match for the profound force, the deep moral earnestness, the habit of submission to principle, and the fiery spirit of a new nationality, founded on popular liberty and unity, of the Teutonic peoples. It remains to be seen whether calamity will call out the deep moral power which lies in the French nature, and enable the people to see their follies and errors. If so, history may yet record that the defeats of Woerth, Gravelotte, Beaumont, and Sedan at length disciplined "the great nation" to prefer self-control to anarchy, political progress to military glory, and the success which arises from long struggles for self-government to all the bloody honors of the battle-field.

CAN FRANCE PROLONG THE WAR?

From the N. Y. Herald.

France has been stunned by the intelligence of the defeat of MacMahon and the surrender of Napoleon; but the war spirit has not by any means been extinguished. The proclamation issued by the Council of Ministers and the debate in the Corps Legislatif clearly show that the nation has not made up its mind as yet to submit to defeat. We are not surprised by this intelligence. It would be strange if a great nation like France should reconcile itself to a fate so hard all at once. A few days more may convince even the Council of Ministers that while France might prolong the contest for a little she would do better to make peace with the victorious enemy with as little delay as possible. It is undeniable that the French people might yet make a desperate and even glorious struggle; but it is not our opinion that France can prolong the struggle with any prospect of ultimate success. The Ministers talk big of armies which are forming. But all the world knows what raw levies can do when matched with trained armies in fine condition and flushed with success. If any large portion of the splendid army which set out for the Rhine some six weeks ago were available the raw levies might be usefully employed. But that magnificent array of men, from whom so much was expected, is virtually extinguished. The army of MacMahon is no more. The forty thousand who have survived the battles of Saarbruck and Wissemburg, and Woerth and Gravelotte, and those terrific four days' fighting near Sedan, are now prisoners of war. The forces of Bazaine, demoralized, are shut up in Metz, and Prussia will take good care that not a man of them shall escape till the war is ended. What is now to hinder the victorious march of four or five hundred thousand Prussians to Paris? If the flower of the French armies, the picked soldiers of the country, led by the best men whom France could supply, have failed, and miserably failed, to arrest the onward progress of the Prussian hosts, what reason is there to hope that raw levies, imperfectly equipped and led by second rate men, will turn the tide of battle?

We have never denied that Paris is able to sustain a siege. But we have never been able to see what good could come from a protracted resistance of the capital city. Prussia has marched on to victory in spite of Strasburg, in spite of Metz, in spite of many fortified places which lay in her way, and so she will march on in spite of Paris. The resistance of Paris may prolong the war for a little; but it will only be for a little. Sooner than some of us are prepared to believe, the Prussians will surround the capital, King William will take up his headquarters at Versailles, which is defenseless, and the cry will be raised from one end of France to the other in favor of peace. With five hundred thousand men in the heart of France recruiting will be vain and revolution impossible. If France is wise, the unnecessary slaughter will cease at once.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

From the N. Y. World.

If the truth in relation to capital were better known, there would be less idle talk of the hostility between capital and labor. The capital of the entire human species is scarcely equal to two years' production of labor. The total value of property in the United States in 1860 was 16,000 millions of dollars. The total annual production was 8000 millions of dollars. These are the census figures. They are probably underestimated in production, and overestimated in property.

The capital of the country consists principally in land, farm-houses, agricultural implements, cattle, and seed corn; in city dwellings, furniture, factory buildings, machinery, and stocks of merchandise; in railroads, canals, ships, and money. All these, with the exception of land, are extremely perishable. The land itself, unless kept in constant culture, soon depreciates and becomes almost valueless.

Farm-houses, unless frequently repaired, soon decay; nine-tenths of the farm-houses in the United States are estimated to be less than five years old. Agricultural implements need to be renewed with great frequency; seed corn is consumed every year; while the average life of brood cattle of all kinds, including within this generic name sheep and hogs, can at best be a few years. It is the same with all other kinds of capital or property. Ships, canals, railroads, need incessant rebuilding; machinery is daily being rendered useless by improved methods or by use; buildings are undergoing endless repairs; and even money, whether paper or gold, is forever wearing out. You need only look around in farm or shop or dwelling to become at once convinced that the number of things, the quantity of property that is ten years old is extremely limited, and that even of this limited number, this limited quantity, but a very small proportion would be in existence were it not for systematic repairs. Capital in every form is extremely perishable, and is preserved only by means of constant repairs. Taking all kinds of property into account, it is not unreasonable to estimate its average duration at ten years; or, in other words, to estimate the necessary repairs to keep it in order, or the necessary additions to maintain its quantity, as equal to ten per cent. of the property itself. While the percentage may seem absurdly high for city dwellings and some other kinds of property, it is very low for land, railroads, canals, furniture, implements, machinery, and merchandise; and to any one familiar with such investigations will seem rather too low than too high. In other words, in order to maintain the property of the country at the valuation of 16,000 millions of dollars, it will require repairs and additions to the extent of at least 1600 millions annually. These repairs and additions to existing property are not included in the census account of annual production, but should be added thereto in order to obtain the real annual product of the country. But this is not all. Of the 13 millions of active producers in the country, nearly 6½ millions are agriculturalists, representing, with wife and child, close upon twenty millions of population. The food and sustenance of these 20 millions, in as far as it is the product of his own farm, is not included in the farmer's estimate of his annual production. Taking it at only $20 per head, which is evidently a low estimate, we will have further 400 millions of annual product to add to the census figures. We have then: Census return, 8000 millions; repairs to capital, 1600 millions; food consumed on farms, 400 millions; total, 10,000 millions as actual value of the total product of the labor of the United States in 1860, compared with 16,000 millions, total value of all property at the same time. It must be evident at a glance that the vague conception generally entertained of the numerical relations of labor and capital is absurdly erroneous. The fact is that in the United States labor every year produces an amount of property equal to five-eighths of all property in existence. If it were possible to produce without capital (which of course it is not), and if production could go on without consumption, we might destroy every vestige of property within the United States to-day, and within nineteen months labor would reproduce the whole.

These figures, rightly interpreted, are highly instructive. They show us, in the first place, what an incredibly rapid increase in national wealth is possible when economy and wisdom regulate the consumption of this enormous product. They explain how it is possible for countries, desolated by fire and sword, to resume with magic rapidity their wonted activity and wealth. They enable us to set aside the silly theories built up on the assumption of our being a young country, and deficient in capital. They demolish at a blow the absurd schemes of the protectionists, who pretend that labor, capable of producing ten millions of value annually, needs protection against the foreign importations, which, even under the comparatively liberal tariff of 1860, never reached three hundred millions, or three per cent. of our own production; or that a people which consumes ten millions of its own products needs foolish laws to provide it with a "home market," or a "near-by market" for its two hundred and fifty or three hundred millions surplus. But more useful than all these demonstrations are the practical conclusions which these remarkable figures furnish concerning the relations of labor and capital.

Of the 16,000 millions of total property or capital, a large proportion is not employed in production. An immense amount of uncultivated land, vacant city lots, unoccupied farms, waste land on farms and pleasure grounds, many factories and their machinery, many *city* houses, costly furniture, jewelry, oil paintings, etc., are either temporarily idle, or are in the nature of things totally incapable of being used, for the time being, for productive purposes. It is evident that all that portion of the total capital, being idle, does not earn interest. Estimate it—though it is more—at only 1000 millions, and you have, in 1860, 1500 millions of capital actively employed. Now, no axiom is more clearly settled in political economy than this, that capital cannot honestly earn more than the average rate of interest; in other words, that the average rate of interest is the average earning of capital. Of course, this has nothing to do with the earnings of an individual, whether capitalist or laborer. The laborer without capital may earn thousands, and the laborer with capital, whether his own or borrowed, may earn tens of thousands. But in either case it is the *laborer* that earns it. Capital only earns its interest, never rightfully more. If the average rate of interest in the United States in 1860 was 10 per cent., out of the 10,000 millions of property produced 1500 millions went to capital as interest, and 8500 millions was the earning of labor, skilled or unskilled, lay or professional. All the labor of the whole country united produced for its own use 8500 millions of property, which by natural laws would be divided in accordance with the precise value of the labor contributed by each. Neither labor nor capital can complain. Capital is entitled to its interest, which it receives. Whatever remains is equitably divided among labor according to its deserts. But if Congress steps in and says to the saltmaker: In addition to the interest on your capital, and in addition to the share of products due you for your labor, you shall have—we so decree it—50 cents extra on every barrel of salt you produce; or to the ironmaster, $9 gold extra on every ton of iron you make; and to the cloth manufacturer, $2 gold a yard on every yard of cloth you make; and to the spool-cotton manufacturer, 3 cents on every spool of cotton you make; and to every manufacturer throughout the country, you shall have 45 per cent. of the value of every article you produce as an extra gift to encourage you to go on manufacturing, to encourage domestic industry, to make a home market for our products, to protect labor;—when Congress says this, where does all this extra money come from, and what does it amount to? The value of the product of manufacturing industry in the United States is believed to have exceeded 4000 millions of dollars in 1860. On this amount Congress, by its infamous tariff, gives the manufacturers 45 per cent. as an extra gift, the trifling sum of 1800 millions of dollars! And where does it come from? It comes out of the 8500 millions that are really due to labor. Instead of there being 8500 millions left to divide, there is then only 6700 millions left to divide; the difference of 1800 millions a radical Congress stole out of the pockets of the toiling workmen to put in the pockets of the McCarthys and Morrills and Ameses and Wards and their toadies and attorneys.

Do the workingmen wonder that they get little, when on every dollar they earn they first have to pay a tax of twenty cents to these radical cormorants?

Not capital is their enemy, but a radical Congress.

THE CATASTROPHE AT SEDAN.

From the N. Y. Sun.

When, instead of retreating toward Paris, Marshal MacMahon marched northeast from Chalons, every man of military experience anticipated just what has happened to him. It is true, probably, that he only obeyed a positive order from Marshal Bazaine, the commander-in-chief; but after that order had been given communication with Bazaine was cut off, and all the circumstances of the situation were changed. MacMahon should have known that it was impossible for him, with his force of only one hundred thousand solid troops, to extricate Bazaine, surrounded by two hundred thousand, while Prince Frederick William's army of two hundred and fifty thousand lay in the valley of the Aube, and the Crown Prince of Saxony, with eighty thousand more, was on the upper waters of the Aisne. It is true the Prussians were making a great show of rapidly marching against Paris; but a general fit to lead where a country is to be saved would have understood that Paris would not be worth half so much either to France or Prussia as the army under his orders; and he would never have been caught in that trap which has now closed upon the Marshal, his army, the Emperor, and the empire all together. In all the incomparable succession of blunders composing the catalogue of French operations since the beginning of the campaign, this of MacMahon's is the most fatal. It proves that, however good as a fighter, he is as bad a strategist as either the Emperor, Marshal Leboeuf, or Marshal Bazaine; and beyond that language does not go.

The capture of MacMahon's army has been effected by means substantially the same as his defeat at Haguenau, and the defeat and imprisonment of Bazaine at Metz. In each case the Prussians have won by greater rapidity of movement, superior numbers, equal fighting, and superior generalship. That is the whole mystery. MacMahon had a hundred thousand men or thereabouts whom he could rely upon, besides from thirty to fifty thousand whom he did not dare to bring into action, while Von Moltke had two hundred and fifty thousand, all experienced soldiers. Against such an enemy only superior genius could successfully contend; but when the superiority is on the other side, the case becomes doubly hopeless. The battlefield was also unfavorable to the French, and their only line of retreat led into Belgium. When the hills that environ Sedan were taken from them, and they were surrounded on every side, surrender was their only course. An army shut up under the walls of Metz can hold out for days or weeks, and repel assault as long as its provisions last; but an army shut up at Sedan is at the mercy of the enemy, who, from the neighboring heights, can destroy it at leisure, almost without suffering any injury in return.

With the surrender of MacMahon the last disciplined troops of France are gone, and for the time she is at the mercy of the Germans. She has other men under arms, four or five hundred thousand, all brave and zealous. But at present they are as useless as that considerable portion of MacMahon's army which he dared not lead into battle. It will require at least six months to make these men effective fighters. No doubt the patriotic spirit of France will ardently desire to continue the war. It is but justice to say that as yet no other wish or purpose has been manifested in all the nation. But common sense must after all decide; and the prescription of common sense is to submit to the hard necessity, and to make peace on the best attainable terms. That will probably soon be the judgment of the men into whose hands the government of France will fall. It is possible that the more desperate and heroic alternative may be adopted by the French people; but it is more likely that the conclusion of peace at an early day will leave Europe at liberty to pursue that new course of development which the war has commenced.

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PHILADELPHIA, June 15, 1870.

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For particulars call on or address

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HALLOWELL SELECT HIGH SCHOOL FOR Young Men and Boys, which has been removed from No. 110 N. Tenth street, will be opened on September 12 in the new and more commodious buildings Nos. 112 and 114 N. NINTH Street. Neither effort nor expense has been spared in fitting up the rooms, to make this a first-class school of the highest grade.

A Preparatory Department is connected with the school. Parents and students are invited to call and examine the rooms and consult the Principals from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. after August 16.

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It is situated at the York Road Station of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, seven miles from Philadelphia.

The Principal may be consulted personally at her residence during the summer, or by letter addressed to Shoemakertown Post Office, Montgomery county, Pa. Circulars can be obtained also at the office of JAY COOKE & CO., 8 8 Bankers, Philadelphia.

THE SIXTEENTH ACADEMIC YEAR OF SPRING GARDEN ACADEMY, N. E. corner of EIGHTH and BUTTONWOOD Streets, begins Tuesday, September 6. Thorough preparation for Business or College. Applications received on and after Monday, August 22.

CHARLES A. WALTERS, A. M., 8 18 1m Principal.

CENTRAL INSTITUTE, N. W. CORNER OF TENTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets, will reopen MONDAY, September 5. Parents are invited to call after August 29. Boys prepared for business or for college. JOHN P. LAMBERTON, A. M., 8 22 1m Principal.

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WEST PENN SQUARE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 5 South MERRICK Street (formerly Mrs. M. E. Mitchell's.) The Fall Term of this school will begin on THURSDAY, September 15. MISS AGNES IRWIN, 8 31 tS15 Principal.

SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN, NORTH-WEST PENN SQUARE.—The school year for 1870 and 1871 will commence on MONDAY, the 12th of September. T. W. BRADWOOD, 8 31 12t Principal.

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE, A SELECT family Boarding-school for boys, will reopen Sept. 12, 1870. For Circulars address J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M., Principal, South Amboy, N. J. 8 2tuths26t

WEST CHESNUT STREET INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 4035 Chesnut street, West Philadelphia, will re-open MONDAY, September 12. 9 3 3w* MISS E. T. BROWN, Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, No. 1922 MOUNT VERNON Street. Sixth Semi-Annual Term begins on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. Call or send for circular. 9 2 2w

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, Nos. 1527 AND 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on TUESDAY, September 13. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute. 8 15 wfm 6m L. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

OAKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NORRISTOWN, Pa., will commence its Twenty-sixth Year September 1. Terms, $260. For circulars address, J. GRIER RALSTON. 8 6 1m*

MISS CLEVELAND'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies will reopen on MONDAY, September 19, at No. 2023 DELANCEY Place. 9 5 13t*

THE MISSES ROGERS WILL REOPEN their School for Young Ladies and Children at No. 1914 PINE Street, on MONDAY, Sept. 5. 9 3 12t

TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR.—H. D. GREGORY, A. M., will reopen his Classical and English School, No. 1108 MARKET Street, on September 5. 8 22 1m*

THE CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN STREET, above Spruce, will be re-opened September 5th. 8 22 2m J. W. FAIRES, D. D., Principal.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

A. R. TAYLOR'S SINGING ACADEMY, NO. 812 ARCH Street, will open for the reception of pupils on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Hours from 11 to 12 A. M. and 4 to 7 P. M. daily. 9 1 6t*

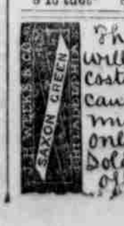
LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF ALEXANDER BENSON, JR., DECEASED.

Letters of Administration on the Estate of ALEXANDER BENSON, Jr., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment and all persons having claims to present the same without delay to

EDWIN N. BENSON, GUSTAVUS S. BENSON, EDWIN NORTH, Administrators, No. 6 S. THIRD Street.

Or to their Attorney, GEORGE JUNKIN, Esq., 8 16 tu6t* S. E. cor. SIXTH and WALNUT Sts.



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REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NOTICE.

By virtue and in execution of the powers contained in a Mortgage executed by

THE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY

of the city of Philadelphia, bearing date the eighteenth day of April, 1863, and recorded in the office for recording deeds and mortgages for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Mortgage Book A. C. H., No. 56, page 465, etc., the undersigned Trustees named in said mortgage

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, by

MESSRS. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,

at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the eighteenth day of October, A. D. 1870, the property described in and conveyed by the said mortgage, to wit:—

No. 1. All those two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia, one of them beginning at the distance of nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths southward from the southeast corner of the said Broad and Coates streets; thence extending eastward at right angles with said Broad street eighty-eight feet one inch and a half to ground now or late of Samuel Miller; thence southward along said ground, and at right angles with said Coates street, seventy-two feet to the northeast corner of an alley, two feet six inches in width, leading southward into Penn street; thence westward crossing said alley and along the lot of ground hereinafter described and at right angles with said Broad street, seventy-nine feet to the east side of the said Broad street; and thence northward along the east line of said Broad street seventy-two feet to the place of beginning. Subject to a Ground Rent of $280, silver money.

No. 2. The other of them situate at the northeast corner of the said Broad street and Penn street, containing in front or breadth on the said Broad street eighteen feet, and in length or depth eastward along the north line of said Penn street seventy-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot parallel with said Penn street seventy-six feet five inches and three-fourths of an inch to said two feet six inches wide alley. Subject to ground rent of $72, silver money.

No. 3. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the S. E. corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along the said Broad street nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths of an inch; thence eastward eighty feet one inch and one-half of an inch; thence northward, at right angles with said Coates street, nine feet to the south side of Coates street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street ninety feet to the place of beginning.

No. 4. Four Steam Dummy Cars, twenty feet long by nine feet two inches wide, with all the necessary steam machinery, seven-inch cylinder, with ten-inch stroke of piston, with heating pipes, &c. Each will seat thirty passengers, and has power sufficient to draw two extra cars.

NOTE.—These cars are now in the custody of Messrs. Grice & Long, at Trenton, New Jersey, where they can be seen. The sale of them is made subject to a lien for rent, which on the first day of July, 1870, amounted to $600.

No. 5. The whole road, plank road, and railway of the said The Central Passenger Railway Company of the city of Philadelphia, and all their land (not included in Nos. 1, 2, and 3,) roadway, railway, rails, rights of way, stations, toll houses, and other superstructures, depots, depot grounds and other real estate, buildings and improvements whatsoever, and all and singular the corporate privileges and franchises connected with said company and plank road and railway, and relating thereto, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to accrue from the same or any part thereof belonging to said company, and generally all the tenements, hereditaments and franchises of the said company. And also all the cars of every kind (not included in No. 4,) machinery, tools, implements, and materials connected with the proper equipment, operating and conducting of said road, plank road, and railway; and all the personal property of every kind and description belonging to the said company.

Together with all the streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water-courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever, unto any of the abovementioned premises and estates belonging and appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the said Company, as well at law as in equity of, in, and to the same and every part and parcel thereof.

TERMS OF SALE.

The properties will be sold in parcels as numbered. On each bid there shall be paid at the time the property is struck off Fifty Dollars, unless the price is less than that sum, when the whole sum bid shall be paid.

W. L. SCHAFFER, W. W. LONGSTRETH, } Trustees.

8 13 6tt

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Will preserve Tin Roofs from Rusting and Leaking, and warranted to stand ten years without repainting.

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STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS

at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)

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J. WATSON & SON, Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,

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SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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THE ROMAN COUNCIL.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

It is curious to compare the very general and deep interest taken by all observers in the early deliberations of the Council with the equally marked indifference to the culmination of its labors. Every rumor that came from Rome six or seven months ago was canvassed with great eagerness even by men who cared little for ordinary theological disputations; while the proclamation of the astonishing dogma of Papal infallibility has produced in any but eclesiastical circles little beyond a certain amount of perfunctory criticism. The main cause of this contrast is, of course, not far to seek. A man, according to Sir W. Hamilton, is only capable of noticing 4 objects at once by an instantaneous action of the perceptive faculties. Whether that be true or not, it is at least certain that public attention cannot be occupied by more than a very limited number of interests. The gigantic gooseberry only comes out when every other topic has for a time retired into the background; and matters of considerably greater importance than gigantic gooseberries are cast into the shade by the portentous convulsion through which Europe is passing. While we are waiting with breathless attention for the first crash of contending armies on the Rhine, we can only spare such interest for less exciting topics as might be given by a philosopher undergoing a critical surgical operation to a discussion on first principles of theology or metaphysics. He might admit in theory even at such a moment that the question of his own pain or death was of altogether secondary importance as compared with the decision of some fundamental speculative dogma; but, for all that, he would think a good deal less about logic than about the surgeon's knife. The roar of the cannon and the mitrailleur effectually silences for the present the theological utterances of the learned Fathers at Rome; the material thunder is for the moment a good deal louder than the spiritual, whatever may be the ultimate consequences involved.

Yet it is also probable that even if the war had not broken out, the decline of interest would have been strongly marked. The outside world was beginning to be keenly sensible to the ludicrous side of the long debates at Rome. That a set of ill-educated priests should be gravely discussing on what terms a supernatural degree of wisdom had been conferred upon one or more of themselves, when nothing can be plainer than that they are on the whole rather more ignorant and a great deal more prejudiced than their neighbors, seems to independent people as absurd as that the decision of such a question should be brought about by the same kinds of acts which determine the votes of an American caucus. The imagination, to say nothing of the reason, altogether refuses to accept such a process as the means by which the Creator of the universe reveals His pleasure to mankind. The notion that the discussions carried on at the Vatican could have any possible significance for modern reasoners, or that intelligent people should change their minds because a disciplined crowd of Italian bishops could clamor down a minority of candid and able men, seemed so preposterous that we were gradually ceasing to have any feeling beyond a certain sympathy for liberal Catholics. Their position is undoubtedly a sad one, and they have too many claims upon our respect not to excite sincere commiseration. Perhaps we might ask, What better could they expect, and how could able and liberal men hope to mix themselves up with everything that is bigoted and narrow-minded without suffering bitter humiliation? Yet in any case their ambition was a generous one, and the dream of reconciling the Roman Catholic Church with modern thought, if only a dream, was worthy of noble minds. We must feel some regret, though very little surprise, that it has received so rude a shock, and that the chasm between old and new modes of thought is thus made wider and deeper than ever. This feeling, however, can only concern a very small though a very respectable class. To the great mass of believers, as to the unbelieving world outside, the new dogma will not at first make any appreciable difference. To the man who is incapable of reasoning, or who has voluntarily abnegated his reasoning powers, the precise form of the doctrine in which the infallibility of the Church is preached will have small significance. By far the greatest part of mankind must be reckoned among these classes; and to them the only difference will be that they will have a rather more definite and tangible authority than formerly. Nor, indeed, is the logical difference very material to persons with more use of their understandings. The real difficulty is not in attributing supernatural authority to the Pope rather than to the Church or to Councils, but in attributing it to any body of human beings whatever. The Ultramontane theory may bring out the assumption in a more grotesque form; but it is equally present, however carefully it may be concealed or diluted, even in the most liberal forms of Catholicism.

For these reasons, as well as from the absorbing interest of other matters, we may be inclined to look with comparative indifference upon the vote of the council. And yet we might perhaps ask whether after all an observer, who could elevate himself to a thoroughly philosophical point of view, would not regard the decision as scarcely yielding in real importance to that which depends upon the arms of France and Prussia. Philosophical historians are fond of reminding us how much sometimes depends upon causes which attract little or no attention from contemporary observers. An insignificant student may be working out theories which are destined to revolutionize the whole social order of mankind, or a single mechanical invention may, in the accepted phrase, be changing the whole course of history. Perhaps if we were capable of seeing things in their true proportions, Watt's labors upon the steam engine or Whitney's invention of the cotton-gin might, as economists sometimes tell us, have more influence upon the future of mankind than all the labors of the skilful diplomatists who fancied that they were shaping the destinies of nations. And if a purely mechanical invention may produce incalculable effects, it is certain that the spiritual crises, which often excite as little contemporary notice, may be of primary importance. The vote of the council is a symptom, and may be a cause, of a revolution of sentiment, which must in future be reckoned among the most critical movements of the present day. We have certainly no disposition to deny the vast importance of the issues which are now in the course of decision by the physical force of the two most powerful races of Europe. Whatever be the end of the war, it can scarcely fail to affect the destiny of the civilized world for many generations to come. The unification of Germany, or the extension of the French frontier to the Rhine, are not matters of which anybody can think with indifference. If the war is only a brutal way of deciding who is in the future to be cock of the school, the future cock will have enormous power over the development of the European races. It is, indeed, already evident that besides the immediate cause of quarrel there are questions at stake which we could wish to have been decided by different means, but which are great enough to be proportionate to the magnitude of the machinery brought into play by the combatants. And yet, great as are these issues, it may be dispnted whether they are really of much more importance than those which are effected by the Œcumenical Council. The Church of Rome undoubtedly exercises, and will for an indefinite period continue to exercise, an enormous influence throughout the world. Both in Europe and America it is difficult to say how much may depend upon the spirit by which it is animated. It has been said by intelligent observers, though we do not profess to give an opinion upon a remote future, that the next great struggle in America will turn upon religion; and that the Roman Catholic power, growing by emigration and by the amazing powers of multiplication of its Irish subjects, will some day come into violent conflict with the tendencies of the Democratic republic. Already there are symptoms of such a danger in the battle against the common school system which has begun in some of the States. Obviously, it cannot be without significance in regard to such disputes that the Church should openly and avowedly declare war upon all modern intelligence; that it should say in substance to its adherents, You must believe on the authority of the Pope doctrines which are demonstrably false, and within a certain sphere abandon all the principles which you specially boast of maintaining in politics and science. So, again, it is not a trifle that in a country like Germany, which, as we have been recently assured, is already inclined to consider the Christian theology generally as a collection of old fables, the ablest and most learned believers should be informed that in future all compromise is impossible, and that science and Roman Catholicism are to be at deadly and open war. It is needless to go into detail, or to speculate how far liberal Catholics will manage by skillful modes of interpretation to reconcile themselves to the dogma, or how far they may be driven into open schism. The meaning of the new dogma is that the purely reactionary party has gained a new weapon of great power, and will have a more exclusive command of the Roman Catholic Church than ever. The greatest religious force in the world is to be given over more completely than ever to the hands of its most superstitious section, and the results of modern thought to be more emphatically denounced. The present day seems to be one both of religious and political centralization. The political tendency is to gather all nations more decidedly than ever under two or three great powers, and to diminish the safety of the smaller neutral bodies; and it seems that the same process is taking place in a theological sense, and that as every nation over a vast area must be either French or Prussian, so every believer must be either an infallibilist or an infidel. That, at least, is the natural tendence of the warfare which is going on in the two spheres, and which would tend, in defiance of all moderate counsels, to collect all mankind into one of two camps. It might be difficult to say which tendency will have the greatest results in the long run, though there is no doubt as to which makes the greatest noise at the present moment.

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We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company
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For the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of
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The road is now finished, and doing a business largely in excess of the anticipations of its officers.

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10 Per Cent. First Mortgage Land Grant Bonds
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Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company,
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Coupons payable January and July at Ocean Bank, New York.
Secured by mortgage of the CANAL, its tolls, franchises, and EQUIPMENTS, and 200,000 ACRES of very valuable and carefully selected
IRON, COPPER, PINE, AND OTHER TIMBER LANDS,
Worth at the lowest estimate five to eight times the amount of the mortgage.
Whole Issue $500,000,
Of which a balance of only $160,000 remains unsold.

This Ship Canal—after five years labor and an expenditure of nearly a million of dollars, besides nearly half a million more for machinery and equipments—is nearly finished, and will be entirely completed the present season.
The tolls on the present commerce of Lake Superior would not only pay the interest on these bonds, but large dividends also to the Stockholders. This trade will be increased immensely next season when the grain from the great wheat-producing regions of Minnesota shall pass by this route (as it necessarily must) to the seaboard, by way of the railroad from St. Paul to Duluth, now just completed.
Send for maps and circulars.
For sale at 95 and accrued interest by

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SEVEN PER CENT.
Consolidated Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, for the purpose of providing for the payment of its several mortgage debts as they become due, has executed a mortgage to the Union Trust Company, of New York, as Trustee, upon the whole of its Railroad and branches, payable on the first day of July, in the year one thousand nine hundred.
COUPON BONDS of $1000 each will be issued, with interest at Seven per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of January and July, in each year, and REGISTERED BONDS of $1000, $5000, and $10,000 each, without coupons, with interest at Seven per centum per annum, payable quarterly, on the first day of January, April, July, and October, in each year, principal and interest payable at the office of the Union Trust Company in New York.
We call the attention of investors especially to this class of REGISTERED BONDS, which, on account of the SECURITY AFFORDED AGAINST LOSS BY ROBBERY, FIRE, OR OTHERWISE, AND THE PAYMENT OF QUARTERLY INTEREST, offer an investment peculiarly desirable.
A limited amount of these bonds can be purchased at 97½, and accrued interest, upon application to

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THE
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Offer $1,200,000 Bonds, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest in Gold, Secured by a
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The Coupons are payable in the city of Philadelphia on the first days of April and October.
Free of State and United States Taxes.
The price at present is
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This Road, with its connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Lewistown, brings the Anthracite Coal Fields 67 MILES nearer the Western and Southwestern markets. With this advantage it will control that trade. The Lumber Trade, and the immense and valuable deposit of ores in this section, together with the thickly peopled district through which it runs, will secure it a very large and profitable trade.

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BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Receive deposits subject to check, allow interest on standing and temporary balances, and execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD, in either city.
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Trustees, Executors and Administrators.

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Six Per Cent. Bonds
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And Interest Added to the Date of Purchase.
All Free from State Tax, and Issued in Sums of $1000.

These bonds are coupon and registered, interest on the former payable January and July 1; on the latter April and October 1, and by an act of the Legislature, approved April 1, 1870, are made a LEGAL INVESTMENT for Administrators, Executors, Trustees, etc. For further particulars apply to
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ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.
Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26 6

FOR SALE.
Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,
FREE OF ALL TAXES,
At 85, and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act o Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
No. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
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HARRISSON GRAMBO,
BANKER.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES.
ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL RELIABLE SECURITIES.
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FURNACES.

Established in 1835.

Invariably the greatest success over all competition whenever and wherever exhibited or used in the UNITED STATES.

CHARLES WILLIAMS'
Patent Golden Eagle Furnaces,

Acknowledged by the leading Architects and Builders be the most powerful and durable Furnaces offered, and the most prompt, systematic, and largest house in line of business.
HEAVY REDUCTION IN PRICES,
and only first-class work turned out.
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
N. B.—SEND FOR BOOK OF FACTS ON HEAT AND VENTILATION. 6 22 4m

PATENTS.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE RIGHTS of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
1 21tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts
ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Sale No. 406 South Broad street.
SUPERIOR FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO, Oval Pier Mirror, Fine English Brussels and Other Carpets, Etc., Etc.
On Wednesday Morning,
September 7, at 10 o'clock, at No. 406 South Broad street, below Pine, by catalogue, the entire furniture, comprising superior walnut parlor furniture, covered with maroon terry; fine-toned 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, made by E. M. Sherr; French plate oval pier mirror; superior walnut dining-room furniture; extension dining table; dining-room chairs, covered with terry; French china and glassware; 2 suits handsome oiled walnut chamber furniture; fine feather bolsters and pillows; cottage chamber furniture; walnut hat and umbrella stand; fine English Brussels and other carpets; checkered matting; refrigerator; cooking utensils, etc.
Also, the chandeliers and gas fixtures.
May be examined on the morning of sale at 8 o'clock. 9 5 2t

Sale at the Auction Rooms.
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO, Mirrors, Walnut Office Furniture, Fire-proof Safes, fine Bedding, China, Glassware, Sewing Machines, Stoves, fine Velvet, Brussels, and other Carpets, etc., etc.
On Thursday Morning,
September 8, at 9 o'clock, about 600 lots superior Household Furniture, comprising a general assortment.
Also, elegant Walnut Bookcase, made by Moore & Campion, cost $275. (9 6 2t

STOCKS.
On Tuesday,
September 13, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange, will be sold, by order of Assignee, 100 shares McClintockville Petroleum company, and $30 Delaware Mutual Insurance Co. scrip. (9 3 3t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale S. E. Corner Broad and Spruce streets.
WALNUT PARLOR, CHAMBER, AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE; Cottage Suits, Marble-Tops; Hair and Husk Mattresses, Brussels, Ingrain, and Venetian Carpets, etc.
On Thursday Morning,
September 8, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, at S. E. corner Broad and Spruce streets, will be sold, the entire household furniture, comprising walnut parlor suit, crimson plush; centre and bouquet tables, marble-tops; walnut chamber furniture; wardrobes, cottage suits, marble-tops; large extension dining-table; Brussels, ingrain, and Venetian carpets; 14 gas-consuming stoves; china, glassware, etc. etc. 9 6 2t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On Thursday Morning, [9 2 5t
September 8, at 10 o'clock, on 4 months' credit.

IMPORTANT SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
September 9, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings; oil cloths, rugs, etc. 9 3 5t

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS.
On Monday Morning, [9 6 5t
Sept. 12, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS, (Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons) No. 704 Chesnut st., rear entrance from Minor.

CHANGE OF DAY.
Our Regular Weekly Sales at the Auction Rooms will hereafter be held
EVERY MONDAY.

Sale at No. 46 North Thirty-eighth street, West Philadelphia.
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FINE Carpets, China and Glassware, Hair Mattresses Etc.
On Thursday Morning,
September 8, at 10 o'clock, at No. 46 North Thirty-eighth street, above Market street, West Philadelphia. 9 3 4t

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS CASH AUCTION HOUSE,
No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.
Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge. 11 9 4t

FURS! FURS!
FIRST LARGE TRADE SALE
OF
AMERICAN AND IMPORTED FURS, CARRIAGE AND SLEIGH ROBES, ETC.
By Catalogue,
On Friday Morning, September 16, 1870,
Commencing at 10 o'clock. 9 3 11t

LARGE SALE BOOTS, SHOES, BALMORALS RUBBERS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,
Sept. 8, commencing at 10 o'clock, on two months' credit. 9 6 2t
BOOTS, BOOTS.
100 cases men's, boys', and youths' city and Eastern made calf, grain, kip, buff, and wax boots, to which we invite the attention of buyers. [9 6 2t

CONCERT HALL AUCTION ROOMS, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street.
T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER.
Personal attention given to sales of household furniture at dwellings.
Public sales of furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 Chesnut street, every Monday and Thursday.
For particulars see "Public Ledger."
N. B.—A superior class of furniture at private sale

JOSEPH PENNEY AUCTIONEER,
No. 1307 CHESNUT STREET. [6 23 tf

IN LOUISVILLE, KY
GEORGE W. ANDERSON. H. C. STUCKE.
THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
(Established 1836).
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, LOUISVILLE, KY.
Business strictly Commission. All auction sales exclusively for cash.
Consignments solicited for auction or private sales.
Regular auction sales of boots, shoes, and hats every Thursday.
Regular auction sales of dry goods, clothing, carpets notions, etc., every Wednesday and Thursday. [3 19 1m

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES.
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 32 2p4

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS IN Fine Whiskies,
No. 146 North SECOND Street,
Philadelphia.

CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO.,
ROPE MANUFACTURERS
AND
SHIP CHANDLERS,
No. 29 North WATER Street and
No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia.
ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW YORK PRICES. 4 1

CORDAGE.
Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Store).

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

SECOND EDITION

The French Crisis.

How Napoleon was Dethroned.

THE CORPS LEGISLATIF!

Impressive Proceedings

The Deadly Resolutions.

France Still for War!

She will Fight to the Last!

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The Corps Legislatif.

PARIS Sept. 5.—The following is a sketch of the proceedings in the Corps Legislatif Saturday night and Sunday morning, previous to the closing of the session already reported.

The Corps Legislatif had only taken a recess, and reassembled at half-past 1 on Sunday morning after an exciting session in the evening, at which the ministers had explained the situation.

President Schneider said:—

"Painful and Grave News

was communicated to us during last evening, and as President of the House I had a double duty to perform towards it and the nation. By an urgent demand on the part of a great number of my colleagues, you have been called together in extraordinary session. I allow, therefore, the floor to the Minister of War, that he may finish the statement which he commenced during this morning's sitting."

Count Palikao said:—I have the painful mission to inform you what my words before must have foreshadowed. The news which was only semi-official has become official. After heroic efforts the

Army has been Rolled Back

into Sedan and been encompassed there by such superior forces that it has been obliged to capitulate, and the Emperor has been made a prisoner. In view of this news it will be impossible to enter upon the serious discussion of the consequences which these events may involve, when I have been forced to leave my bed to attend this sitting, and my colleagues have had no opportunity to deliberate.

President Schneider proposed an adjournment until to day at noon. He said the situation imposed on him great duties and he would fill them. But the ministry not having yet been able to deliberate, and each one needing time to think over carefully grave resolutions which the occasion required, he thought it would be wise to adjourn.

Jules Favre's Proposition.

Jules Favre said:—If the Chamber is of opinion that in the grievous and grave situation described by the Minister of War, it should adjourn until noon, I will not oppose it, but we believe it to be our duty to seize the occasion to lay before the house a proposition which the exciting situation demands. We will not add one word the text which we now lay before you.

The Overthrow of Napoleon.

We move that the Chamber adopt the following resolutions:—That Louis Napoleon and his dynasty be declared to have forfeited the powers which the nation conferred upon them; that there shall be chosen an executive committee, composed of —— members, the number of whom shall be fixed by the Chamber, which shall be invested with all powers necessary to repel invasion, and drive the enemy from the soil; that General Trochu, Governor of Paris, be charged exclusively with the defense of the capital.

The reading of these resolutions was listened to in profound silence.

A Single Voice

was raised; it was that of Pinard:—"We have not power," said he, "to pronounce *dechéance*."

President Schneider returned to his proposal adjourn the sitting until noon, on account of the gravity of what had happened. The Corps Legislatif agreed, and the sitting was adjourned.

"Sullen Submission Must be the End."

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The *Times* says the crisis may be postponed for several months, but sullen submission will be the end.

The Prussians are Advancing

on Paris by forced marches.

Italian Uprisings.

Uprisings are reported in Italy. A great war is believed imminent.

Bank of France Deposits.

The deposits in the Bank of France are said to have been removed.

Proclamation by Gambetta.

PARIS, Sept. 6.—Gambetta has issued a proclamation appointing Edmund Valentin Prefect of Strasburg and for the Department of Bas-Rhin. The country depends upon his energy and patriotism to reach and defend his post.

The Paris Police.

All the police of Paris have been incorporated with the National Guard. It is reported that the Italian troops have entered Rome.

Prefect of Police Keratry

has placed seals on the doors of the Corps Legislatif.

Jules Favre and King William.

It is reported that Jules Favre has gone forward to meet King William of Prussia.

The Death of MacMahon

is contradicted.

Rouher Quitted Paris

last night.

The New Republic.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 6.—The Prince de Joinville, Duc d'Aumale, and Duc de Chartres have left this city to offer their services to the republic.

Affairs at Metz.

PARIS, Sept. 6.—Bazaine still maintains his position at Metz, notwithstanding the strength of the army guarding and preventing his escape from the fortress.

The Total Force

now under arms in France, including the Garde Nationale and Garde Mobile, is 700,000.

The Palikao Ministry.

It is stated that Count Palikao and Henri Chevrean, late Minister of the Interior, are in Belgium, having fled during the crisis preceding the declaration of a republic.

Italian Troops Marching on Rome.

It is rumored that Italian troops in strong numbers, under General Cadonna, are marching upon Rome.

The Republican Sentiment.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—Declarations have already reached Paris from foreign committees of several States of Europe congratulating France on the peaceful and successful formation of a republic.

Republicans are already leaving London in great numbers for France.

Victor Hugo

reached Paris last night.

A Retrograde Movement.

PARIS, Sept. 6.—The corps of General Vinoy has reached Saon on a retrograde movement. The corps of Vinoy is intact, and falling back in good order.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The *Times* disbelieves that the miracle of 1792 will be repeated.

One Enemy at a Time.

The *Standard* this morning says:—We learn from reliable sources that England, in conjunction with France, as soon as a stable government is formed in the latter named country, intends declaring war upon China for satisfaction for the massacre of English and French citizens at Tien-tsin, demanding guarantees from the Emperor of China for the security of English and French subjects in that country in future.

The Prince Imperial.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 6.—The Prince Imperial has left Hanover for England.

The Empress Eugenie

arrived in Belgium on Sunday.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Sept. 6—11:30 A. M.—Consols for money and account, 91¾. American securities heavy; U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 88¾; of 1865, old, 87¾; of 1867, 86¾; 10-40s, 82¾. Railways heavy; Erie, 17¾; Illinois Central, 111¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 23.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 6—11:30 A. M.—Cotton firm; uplands, 9¾d.; Orleans, 9¾d. Sales to-day estimated at 12,000 bales.

LONDON, Sept 6—11:30 A. M.—Tallow quiet. Sugar firm. Whale oil nominal. Calcutta linseed easier at 63. Refined petroleum firm. Turpentine dull.

The Revolution in Paris—Corrected List of the National Defense Government—The New Ministry.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—The following is a corrected list of the Provisional Government, taking the name of the National Defense Government:—Emmanuel Arago, Cremieux, Jules Favre, Jules Ferry, Gambetta, Garnier-Pages, Glais-Bizoin, Pelletan, Ernest Picard, Rochefort, Jules Simon. The Ministry is as follows:—

Minister of Foreign Affairs—Jules Favre.
Minister of Justice—Isaac Cremieux.
Minister of the Interior—Leon Gambetta.
Minister of Finance—Ernest Picard.
Superintendent of Public Works—Pierre Dorian.
Minister of Commerce—Joseph Magnin.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Jules Simon.
Minister of Marine—Martin Fouriehon.
Minister of War—Louis Jules Trochu; also, President of the Committee.

The Empress in Belgium—She is Said to be Ill and Exhausted.

OSTEND, Sept. 5.—The Empress Eugenie arrived this morning at Brain-le-Comte in Hainault. She was quite ill and exhausted by the night journey and the dreadful emotions of the last few days. Her Majesty was accompanied by the Princess of Essling, the Countess Walewski, the Princess de la Moskowa Madame de Montebello, Madame de la Pooz, the Baron and Baroness de Pierres, the Count de Lezay-Marnezia, Madame de Nadaillac, and Madame Carette. She was received with much respect by Colonel Count von der Straten-Posthaz, aide-de-camp of the King of the Belgians, and proceeded at once to join the Prince Imperial, who is lying ill at Namur.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

German Rejoicings.

HARTFORD, Sept. 6.—The Germans of this city fired a salute of one hundred guns yesterday afternoon in celebration of the Prussian victories. A formal celebration, with songs and speeches, at Allyn Hall on Wednesday night.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—The steamer City of London, which arrived this morning from Liverpool, reports yesterday at noon, 235 miles from Sandy Hook, took from pilot boat No. 1 the crew of the American bark Arthur, from Baltimore for Portland, Me. The bark foundered on Sunday morning in a gale. All the crew saved.

THE BATTLE OF SEDAN.

How it was Won—The Retreat of the French—Bravery of the Bavarians.

The following is the concluding portion of the N. Y. *Tribune's* special report of the battle of Sedan, previously delayed by a break in the wires:—

"There will be a devil of a fight for that crest before it is won or lost," said Sheridan, straining his eyes through his field-glass at the hill which was not three miles from us. The full sun was shining upon that hill; we gazing upon it had the sun behind us.

ANOTHER FRUITLESS CAVALRY CHARGE.

At 1:30 French cavalry—this time, I presume, a regiment of *carabiniers*—made another dash at the Prussians, who on their part were receiving reinforcements every moment; but the *carabiniers* met with the same fate as their brethren in iron jackets, and were sent to the right about with heavy loss. The Prussians took advantage of their flight to advance their line about 200 yards nearer the line which the French infantry held.

ANOTHER FRENCH BLUNDER.

This body of adventurous Prussians split into two portions, the two parts leaving a break of a hundred yards in their line. We were not long in perceiving the object of this movement, for the little white puffs from the crest behind the skirmishers, followed by a commotion in the dense French masses, show us that these "*diables de Prussiens*" have contrived, heaven only knows how, to get two four-pounders up the steep ground and have opened fire on the French. Something must at this point have been very much mismanaged with the French infantry; for, instead of attacking the Prussians, whom they still outnumbered by at least two to one, they remained in column on the hill, and though seeing their only hope of retrieving the day vanishing from before their eyes, still they did not stir. Then the French cavalry tried to do

A LITTLE BALAKLAVA BUSINESS,

tried, but without the success of the immortal six hundred, who took the guns on which they charged. The cuirassiers came down once more, this time riding straight for the two field-pieces; but before they came within 200 yards of the guns, the Prussians formed line as if on parade, and waiting till those furious French horsemen had ridden to a point not fifty yards away, they fired. The volley seemed to us to empty the saddles of almost the whole of the leading squadron. The dead so strewed the ground as to block the path of the squadron following, and close before them the direct and dangerous road they had meant to follow. Their dash at the guns became a halt.

RETREAT OF THE FRENCH.

When once this last effort of the French horse had been made and had failed—failed, though pushed gallantly so far as men and horses could go—the French infantry fell swiftly back toward Sedan. It fell back because it saw that the chance of its carrying that fiercely-contested hill was gone, and saw also that the Prussians holding the hill were crowning it with guns so that their own line could not much longer be held facing it. In an instant, as the French retired, the whole slope of the ground was covered by swarms of Prussian tirailleurs, who seemed to rise out of the ground, and push forward by help of every slight roughness or depression in the surface of the hill. As fast as the French went back these active enemies followed. After the last desperate charge of the French cavalry, General Sheridan remarked to me that he never saw anything so reckless, so utterly foolish, as that last charge. "It was sheer murder."

The Prussians, after the French infantry fell back, advanced rapidly—so rapidly that the retreating squadrons of French cavalry, being too closely pressed, turned suddenly round and charged desperately once again. But it was all no use. The days of breaking squares are over. The thin blue line soon stopped the Gallic onset.

It struck me as most extraordinary that at this point the French had

NEITHER ARTILLERY NOR MITRAILLEUSES,

especially the latter, on the field to cover their infantry. The position was a most important one and certainly worth straining every nerve to defend. One thing was clear enough, that the French infantry, after once meeting the Prussians, declined to try conclusions with them again, and that the cavalry were seeking to encourage them by their example. About 2 o'clock still other reinforcements came to the Prussians over this long-disputed hill between Torcy and Sedan to support the regiments already established there.

HAVOC AMONG THE BAVARIANS.

At the time that this great conflict was going on under Fritz's eyes, another was fought not less severe and as murderous for the Bavarians as the one I have attempted to describe was for the French. If there was a want of mitrailleuses on the hill above Torcy, there was certainly no lack of them in the Bazeille ravine. On that side there was, for more than an hour, one continuous roar of musketry and mitrailleuses. Two Bavarian officers told me that the loss in their regiments was terrific, and that it was the mitrailleuses which made the havoc.

THE FRENCH FALL BACK ON SEDAN.

At 2:45 in the afternoon the French totally abandoned the hill between Torcy and Sedan, and fell back on the faubourg of Caval, just outside the ramparts of the town. "Now the battle is lost for the French," said General Sheridan, to the delight of the Prussian officers. One would almost have imagined that the French had heard his words—they had hardly been uttered when there came a lull in the firing all along the line, or rather circle; as such it had now become.

BELGIAN NEUTRALITY.

Count Bismarck chose that moment to come and have a talk with his English and American friends. I was anxious to know what the Federal Chancellor had done about the neutrality of Belgium, now threatened, and my curiosity was soon gratified. "I have told the Belgian Minister of War," said Count Bismarck, "that so long as the Belgian troops do their utmost to disarm any number of French soldiers who may cross the frontier, I will strictly respect the neutrality of Belgium; but if, on the contrary, the Belgians, either through negligence or inability, do not disarm and capture every man in French uniform who sets his foot in their country, we shall at once follow the enemy into neutral territory with our troops, considering that the French have been the first to violate the Belgian soil. I have been down to have a look at the Belgian troops near the frontier," added Count Bismarck, "and I confess they do not inspire me with a very high opinion of their martial ardor or discipline. When they have their great coats on, one can see a great deal of paletot but hardly any soldier."

BISMARCK'S FIRST MISTAKE.

I asked his Excellency where he thought the Emperor was:—"In Sedan?" "Oh, no!" was the reply: "Napoleon is not very wise, but he is not so foolish as to put himself in Sedan just now." For once in his life, Count Bismarck was wrong.

At 2:45 the King came to the place where I was standing. He remarked that he thought the French were about to try to break out just beneath us in front of the 2d Bavarian Corps. At 3:50 General Sheridan told me that Napoleon and Louis were in Sedan.

BRAVERY OF THE BAVARIANS.

At 3:20 the Bavarians below us not only contrived to get themselves inside the fortifications of Sedan, but to maintain themselves here, working their way forward from house to house. About 4, there was a great fight for the possession of the ridge above Bazeille. That carried, Sedan was swept on all sides by the Prussian cannon. This point of vantage was carried at 4:40. When carried, there could no longer be a shade of doubt as to the ultimate fate of Sedan.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE GERMAN CELEBRATION LAST EVENING.—The demonstration of the various singing and other societies in honor of the Prussian victories took place last evening. An immense line was formed, including the Maennerchor, Junger Maennerchor, Sangerbund, Liedertafel, the Philadelphia Quartette Club, the Concordia Gesang Verein, and various other vocal societies, the Turners, of whom quite a large delegation turned out, and the Workingmen's Society to the number of three hundred men. The line was formed at the Hall of the Junger Maennerchor, on Cherry street, above Fifth and the crowd was so dense for the time as to stop the passage of the Fifth street cars. The various societies comprising the procession carried an abundance of torches, transparencies, and lanterns, and were accompanied by numerous bands.

The route passed over was in the vicinity of the various newspaper offices, and as the procession passed the offices of the papers which had taken the Prussian side cheers and vocal and instrumental serenades were given. The most favorite songs were "The Guard on the Rhine," "The Chassepot Kladderadatsch," "Ecce Quam Bonum," and "The German Fatherland." This last, the most noted, was given in fine style in front of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH office.

The procession proceeded to the residence of the German Consul, Mr. Vezin, on Clinton street, near Ninth, here quite an extended musical performance was given, and speeches were made the proceedings being kept up until quite a late hour. Everything connected with the procession and festivities passed off in the best manner and without any disturbance from persons of opposite political opinions.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT.—John Schimp was arraigned before Alderman Heins yesterday upon the charge of having committed a murderous assault upon Charles Linserman and John G. Gransneck. The facts as far as ascertained are these:—The parties occupy portions of two unfinished houses on Hackley street, east of Fifth. They pay no rent. Yesterday, Linserman, who lives in the third story of one of the buildings, attempted to get into the house, but was opposed by Schimp, who locked the door, and kept him out. Linserman then commenced stoning the place, and finally succeeded in effecting an entrance. When inside, Schimp attacked him with a club, and beat him in a shocking manner. Gransneck interfered at this time to save the injured man, when he was set upon by Schimp and also beaten. Policeman Bauer was notified of the occurrence. He visited the premises and took the belligerent character into custody. The prisoner was committed in dearnit of $3000 bail for a further hearing. Linserman was insensible all last night, and his condition is extremely critical.

THE ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS PROPERTY.—PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5, 1870.—*Editor Evening Telegraph*—My Dear Sir:—As very improper and uncalled-for uses have been made of the circumstances of the sale of the property lately owned and occupied by the Academy of Fine Arts, I feel that the facts should be stated correctly. The price agreed upon for the sale of the property was $135,000, subject to a ground rent of $320 per annum, to be settled for in the following manner: one mortgage for two years for $50,000, a second mortgage for $50,000, and the balance of $25,000 to be paid in cash, all of which has been faithfully carried out by the present owner. For the first mortgage, $50,000, the Academy of Fine Arts required the money to pay for purchases made in furtherance of their designs, and applied to the Philadelphia Savings Fund to take the mortgage, which they did. The personalities in connection with the article requiring these lines to be submitted I shall not notice at this writing.

Respectfully yours, JAMES L. CLAGHORN.

LITERARY SOCIETY OF THE Y. M. C. A.—The first public meeting of the season of the Literary Society of the Young Men's Christian Association was held last evening at the hall, No. 1219 Chesnut street. The exercises consisted of declamations, essays, vocal and instrumental music by the Ernani Musical Society, Miss Simons, and Miss Fisher. A debate upon the question, "Will the triumph of the Prussian arms in the present war be of advantage to Europe?" was argued in the affirmative by Thomas J. Hunt, C. L. Custer, and E. R. Murphy; in the negative by William W. Maris, R. J. Hoffner, and Robert Simpson. The hall was filled to its utmost capacity and great enthusiasm was manifested in the course of the debate.

A COLORED THIEF CAPTURED.—A colored man named George Jones enlisted in the navy about a week ago, and was assigned as a servant to one of the officers on board the receiving ship. Jones the following day was sent ashore with some clothing to be washed, but previous to leaving the boat he pocketed a watch and $120 in money belonging to one of the officers. Nothing more was heard of him until yesterday, when he was arrested by one of the Fifth district policemen. The clothing was recovered; also the watch, which defendant had disposed of to a Mrs. Haddock, on South street, for $4. Jones had a hearing before Alderman Kerr this morning, and was committed for trial.

THE PHILADELPHIA WATER WORKS.—During the month of August there were 1,828,753,803 gallons of water pumped at the various water works, as follows:—Fairmount, 843,890,504; Schuylkill, 250,298,700; Delaware, 102,469,603; Twenty-fourth ward, 108,864,766; Germantown, 28,735,209. The average number of gallons pumped per day were 42,980,187, as follows:—Fairmount, 27,206,145; Schuylkill, 8,074,151; Delaware, 3,305,413; Twenty-fourth ward, 3,511,766; Germantown, 920,652.

ORDER FROM THE MAYOR.—Mayor Fox has issued an order to the police force directing the enforcement of the law relating to vagrants. All persons found begging and having no visible means of obtaining a sustenance are to be taken before the nearest committing magistrate, whose duty it is to commit him or her to prison for thirty days. The order goes into effect forthwith.

RECOVERED.—The body of Joseph McBride, who was drowned at Pine street wharf, in the Delaware, last evening, was recovered this morning, and removed to his residence, No. 110 Union street.

A FREE FIGHT.—James Perry, James Boyce and John Williams engaged in a free fight at the National Guards' Hall last night. They were arrested by the Fourth district police, and were held to bail by Alderman Goodhue.

A DESPERATE CHARACTER SHOOTS FOUR TIMES AT A POLICEMAN—HE MISSES HIS MARK.—About 1 o'clock this morning James McLinden, while intoxicated, was acting in a disorderly manner on Oxford street, near Bodine, Seventeenth ward. He was in the company of a few friends, and in consequence of some remark made by McLinden was struck by one of his companions. The cry of police was then raised, and Officers Day and Flynn, of the Tenth district, responded. When they appeared in sight McLinden ran up an alley leading to his residence. He was pursued by Officer Day. The latter, when half way up the alley, was fired upon by the fugitive. Two shots were discharged, one of which took effect in the shoulder of James Collins, who happened to be in the company of the officer. McLinden, after firing the shots, closed the gate of the yard in which he had taken refuge. Day mounted the fence and was again fired upon, but none of the shots took effect. A well-directed blow with a blackjack from the officer felled McLinden to the ground. Previous to this the desperate character had thrown away his revolver. McLinden was then taken prisoner. He had a hearing this morning before Alderman Shoemaker and was admitted to bail in the sum of $2000. The prisoner at the hearing denied all knowledge of the occurrence, and stated that he was crazy with rum. Mr. Collins is severely wounded, though not dangerously. The ball is still in his shoulder.

REAL ESTATE SALE.—The following are the sales of stocks and real estate by M. Thomas & Sons, auctioneers:—

32 shares Kensington National Bank	$126 00
500 shares Elizabeth Oil Co.	½ per ct.
10 shares Fame Fire Insurance Co.	$25 00
10 shares First National Bank of Camden	$90 50
110 shares Central Transportation Co.	$51 47
1 share Point Breeze Park	$30 00
Stall No. 40 Point Breeze Park	$70 00
8 shares Kensington and New Jersey Ferry Co.	$21 00
1 share Arch Street Theatre, with ticket	$650 00
1 share Mercantile Library Co	$5 50
THREE-STORY BRICK STORE and DWELLING, No. 2308 N. Second street	$4500 00
THREE-STORY BRICK STORE and DWELLING, No. 2248 N. Seventh street	$4500 00
LOT OF GROUND, Belgrade street	$2000 00
LOT, N. E. corner Fourth and York streets, Nineteenth ward	$3000 00

LARCENIES.—George Jones was caught yesterday in the act of stealing a pocket-book, containing $25, from George Ford, who occupies a stall in the Bainbridge street market. He had a hearing before Alderman Collins, and was committed to answer.

George K. Weaver was arrested at Twenty-third and Ridge avenue yesterday for the larceny of lead pipe from an unoccupied house. The prisoner was held in $600 bail to answer by Alderman Allison.

Edward Myers was yesterday committed by Alderman Allison to answer the charge of the larceny of beef from the cellar of a house at Twentieth and Norris streets.

Charles Lee (colored) was arrested yesterday by officer Sherry, of the Fifth district, for the theft of a piece of silk from Brady's store, at Eleventh and Pine streets. The prisoner was taken before Alderman Morrow, who committed him for trial.

George Penrose, for the larceny of a basket of peaches from a commission house on South Delaware avenue, was yesterday held to bail by Alderman Makin.

SUMMER NIGHT'S FESTIVAL.—A summer night's festival takes place at Wissahickon Park this week, commencing to-morrow. It is to be participated in by the Maennerchor, Sangerbund, Junger Maennerchor, and Harmonie singing societies. There will be fireworks, music, and other attractions, and the proceeds are to be devoted to the fund for the aid of the widows and orphans of the German armies.

SMALL ROBBERY.—About half-past 2 o'clock this morning the public house of William A. Lentz, at Frankford road and Norris street, was entered by thieves, who forced open a cellar window. They passed to the bar-room, where they helped themselves to some cigars and $15 in money, which they obtained from the money-drawer.

ACCIDENT TO A CONDUCTOR.—About half-past seven o'clock this morning Joseph Shuck, conductor, was thrown from the platform of dummy engine No. 7 of the Frankford and Southwark Passenger Railway, and had his leg badly injured. The accident was caused by the engine coming in contact with a hay wagon.

NO ARRESTS.—At a picnic given at the Falls yesterday a fight was kept up between two contending parties for a long time, but no arrests were made. In the cars on the way to the city the belligerents renewed the melee, and a number of the participants were badly beaten.

DELEGATES ELECTED.—At a recent meeting of the Republican Executive Committee of the Twenty-first ward, John F. Preston, David Wallace, and J. Andrew Markley were elected delegates to the convention to revise the rules of the party.

THIGH BROKEN.—About 9 o'clock this morning William Cummings, aged eighteen years, had his left thigh broken by falling off a wagon. The accident occurred at Third and Christian streets. The sufferer was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

RUN OVER.—About 8 o'clock this morning Joseph Welch, aged 12 years, was run over by a Norristown train, and had his right foot badly crushed. The sufferer was removed to his home, No. 4509 Main street, Manayunk.

CRUELTY.—Samuel Logan was arrested at Front and Walnut street yesterday, for driving a lame horse. He had a hearing before Alderman Collins, and was fined.

SLIGHT FIRE.—Early this morning a slight fire occurred at the drug store of Francis Stoll, Seventeenth and Carpenter streets.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Tuesday, Sept. 6, 1870.

The loan market to-day is quite active but rather easier, the supply being more ample for the demand. This improvement is mainly due to the return current of money from the West, consequent upon the regular opening of the fall trade, and the lack of foreign demand for farming produce. The bank statement last night shows a nominal increase in deposits and legal tenders, with a slight falling off in the loans, the latter indicating the conservative policy of the banks, either from extreme caution, or lack of means to expand. The rates to-day are somewhat easier, but not materially changed.

Gold is active and excited, the changes being rapid and violent. Sales were made at 115⅝ in New York before the regular opening, but the first recorded sales in the Gold Room were made at 114⅞, declining to 114¼, and advancing closed at 115.

Government bonds are dull but strong.

Stocks were dull but steady. State loans sold at 105½@106 for the 6s, first series. City 6s, new, sold at 101¾.

Reading Railroad sold on a small scale at 48⅛. Sales of Pennsylvania at 58¾ and North Pennsylvania at 42. 27 was bid for Philadelphia and Erie, and 37⅝ for Catawissa.

Sales of Spruce and Pine Streets Railway at 24 and Central Transportation at 51.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$10000 Am Gold	b3 114⅛	8 sh Cam & Am R	115¼
$1000 do	114¾	2 sh Penna R	58⅛
$200 Pa 6s, 1st sc	106¼	300 sh Read R	s. 48⅜
$1000 do	106	100 do	b30 48⅝
$1700 City 6s, N	s. 101⅜	200 do	s. 48⅝
$600 do	2d 101¾	100 do	49⅛
$1000 Pa & N Y C 7s	b5.. 92	25 sh N Pa R	s. 42
$3000 Leh 6s, '84	84½	50 sh Gent Trans	b5wn.. 51
$2000 Union C bs	s. 9½	30 sh Sp & Pine	s. 21

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114¼@114½; 5-20s of 1862, 113⅝@113¾; do. 1864, 111½@111⅝; do. Nov. 1865, 111⅝@111¾; do. do. July, 110¼@110½; do. do., 1867, 110¼@110½; do. 1868, 110¼@110⅝; 10-40s, 106⅜@106½; Pacifics, 111¼@112. Gold, 114⅞.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Sept. 6.—The Flour market is quiet at yesterday's quotations. There is no demand for shipment, and the operations of the home consumers are confined to their immediate wants. Sales of 500 barrels, including superfine at $5 25@5 50; extras at $5 62½@6; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $6@6 75; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6 75@7 25; Ohio do. do. at $6 75@7 50; St. Louis at $7 75; and fancy brands at $7 75@8 50, as in quality. Rye Flour ranges from $5 75 to $6. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat market is somewhat stronger, but the aggregate transactions are light. Sales of 2000 bushels Pennsylvania and Western red at $1 35@1 40, Rye cannot be quoted over 87@88c. for Western. Corn is very dull and prices favor buyers. Sales of Western yellow at 93@94c.; Pennsylvania do. at 96c., and Western at 84@86c for low and 88@90c. for high mixed. Oats are steady and in fair request; 3000 bushels Western sold at at 50@53c. for mixed and white, and 45@47c. for black. Barley is in demand, and 8500 bushels Iowa, to arrive, sold at $1 31½@1 33.

Seeds—Flaxseed is in demand, and 100 bushels sold at $2 20. Timothy is wanted at $5 75@6. Prices of Cloverseed are nominal.

Whisky is dull. Sales of 100 barrels Western free-bound at 86@86c, and 60 Wood-bound at 84c.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Sedan Capitulation.

GEN. WIMPFFEN'S STATEMENT.

Proclaiming the Republic

Napoleon to Live in England

Death of MacMahon.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Prince Metternich.

LONDON, Sept 6.—Contrary to the assertion of certain German papers at Vienna and elsewhere, it is stated, semi-officially, at Vienna, in view of possible changes at Paris, that instructions have been sent to Prince Metternich that he must continue his relations with the Government de facto.

The Prussian Successes

are ascribed by some to the splendid cross-march through the Argonnes.

Napoleon's Future Residence.

Agents here are said to be negotiating for Bralsted Park, in Kent, as a residence for Napoleon.

"Eighty Years Ago" and Now.

PARIS, Sept. 6.—The *Journal Officiel* of the republic to-day publishes a proclamation to the army, exhorting it to rally around the glorious flag which eighty years ago drove back all Europe.

Ambassadors' Functions Revoked.

The new government has revoked the functions of the following ambassadors:—To foreign courts—Marquis de Lavellette at London, the Count de Marbourg at Vienna, and General Fleury at St. Petersburg.

Germans Exiled from Paris.

A decree has been issued requiring the withdrawal of all Germans from Paris.

Proclaiming the Republic.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The republic has been enthusiastically proclaimed at Havre, Marseilles, Nantes, Lille, Peregueux, and Montpellier. The Paris city journals pronounce for the new Government, and say they will support it in national defense, discarding all other considerations.

Gen. de Wimpffen's Statement.

General de Wimpffen, who surrendered Sedan, publishes a long explanation in the Paris papers regarding its position at the time of the surrender. He states that he had recently arrived from Algeria, and was immediately ordered to the command under MacMahon at Sedan. On his arrival there he found MacMahon suffering from severe wounds in his hip and back, resulting from the explosion of a shell, the fragments of which had struck him, incapacitating him from active direction of the movements of his army. General Wimpffen was thus compelled to assume the command of an army which was already beaten, and though ignorant of the position, he still refused to sign articles of capitulation until the Prussians produced a map which showed the position of the German troops and batteries, and convinced him that the destruction of the French army was inevitable, and then only was the surrender concluded.

Death of MacMahon.

LONDON, Sept. 6—Noon.—MacMahon has died at Namur, in Belgium.

The Bombardment of Montmedy

by the Prussians began on Monday.

The French army has been ordered to retire on Paris.

The Prussians at Rheims.

The Prussians have entered Rheims.

The Prince Imperial

will sail from Ostend for England to-day.

The International Workingmen's Society

of Paris has issued an address to the social democracy of Germany, imploring the Prussians to recross the Rhine. The address closes as follows:—"Let us with grasped hands forget the crimes prompted or perpetrated by despots. Let us form a United States of Europe. Long live the universal republic!"

The United States Recognize the French Republic.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—The *Commercial Advertiser* says the President has instructed Secretary Fish to issue a proclamation recognizing the Republic of France.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept 6.—Lieutenant Commanders Charles E. Clark and William R. Bridgeman are ordered to the Naval Academy on the 8th instant.

Paymaster William B. Boggs, to Washington on the 6th instant, as inspector of provisions.

Chaplain Frank B. Rose to the receiving-ship Vermont.

Lieutenant Commander Edwin White detached from the Hydrographic Office, and ordered to the Naval Academy.

Paymaster A. W. Russell is detached from duty at Washington Navy-Yard, and ordered to duty as purchasing paymaster, at Philadelphia, October 1st.

Paymaster Robert Petit is detached from duty as purchasing paymaster at Philadelphia and ordered to settle his accounts.

Chaplain George W. Dorrance is detached from the receiving ship Vermont and ordered to the Guerriere.

Chief Engineer Wm. S. Stamm is detached from the Pacific fleet and ordered to duty as inspector of machinery afloat at Mare Island, Cal.

Chief Engineer Montgomery Fletcher is detached from Mare Island Navy Yard and ordered to duty in the Pacific fleet as fleet engineer.

The United States steamship Franklin will, by direction of the Secretary of the Navy, remain in the European fleet for the present, probably until spring.

Government Receipts.

The following has just been issued:—

Comparative statement of the receipts of the United States Government from September 1, 1867, to March 1, 1869, and from March 1, 1869, to September 1, 1870:—

Sources of Revenue, Sept. 1, 1867, *to March* 1, 1869.—Customs, $261,975,708 19; lands $3,491,378 58; internal revenue, $246,158,845 74; miscellaneous, $54,716,209 51. Total, $556,315,203 02.

March 1, 1869, *to September* 1, 1870.—Customs, $294,728,139 21; lands, $5,310,834 78; internal revenue, $299,397,764 89; miscellaneous, $44,035,169 74; total, $643,528,968 62.

Increase of Customs, $42,751,431 02; Lands, $1,819,516 20; Internal Revenue, $53,263,915 15. Total, $97,834,866 37.

Decrease—Miscellaneous, $10,621,100 77. Total, $10,621,100 77.

Total increase, $87,213,765 60.

Death of an Ex-Member of Congress.

John L. Taylor, an ex-member of Congress from Ohio, dropped dead in the General Land Office this morning. He was seventy years of age, and had been a clerk in the Land Office a few months. Death was caused by heart disease.

FROM THE WEST.

The Evansville Railroad.

EVANSVILLE, IND., Sept. 6.—Ground was formally broken for the Evansville, Carmi, and St. Louis Railroad at 10 o'clock this morning, in the presence of a large number of citizens, a number of ladies joining in the shoveling of the earth. Speeches, music, and loud choruses marked the occasion.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 6.—Cotton firm at 20c. Stock scarce. Flour weak and prices favor buyers. Howard Street superfine, $5 50@6; do extra, $6@7; do. family, $7 75@8 25; City Mills superfine, $5 25@6 75; do. extra, $6@7 25; do family, $7 50@9 50; Western superfine, $5 25@5 75; do. extra, $6@6 75; do. family, $6 75@7 50. Wheat dull, and Western declined 5c. No prime Southern in market. We quote prime to choice Maryland nominally at $1 45@1 60; fair to good, $1 25@1 40; common, $1 05@1 20; Western, $1 24@1 25; amber Western nominally $1 30. Corn—Small business. Maryland white, 80@83c.; do. yellow, 83c.; Western nominally 80@83c. for both white and mixed. Oats, 44@52c. Rye, 75@90c. Mess Pork quiet at $29@29 50. Bacon active; rib sides, 17½@17¾c.; clear do., 18c.; shoulders, 15@15½c. Hams, 25@26c. Lard dull at 17c. Whisky firm at 95c.

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